FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 OCTOBER 1986

Libya

A "source" at the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison charged that the Reagan Administration has been "exploiting" its information capabilities to deceive U.S. and world public opinion, according to Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio. Alleging that U.S. policy is based on "deception and illusion," the radio said the "false and tendentious" U.S.-Israeli campaign is aimed at justifying U.S. "state terrorism." Meanwhile, the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison summoned West European envoys to draw their attention to the U.S.-Israeli "scandal" and to Shultz statements "threatening new U.S. aggression," JANA reported. The bureau urged firm opposition to U.S. "immoral policies.

Syria

Jordanian journalist Nizar Hindawi, on trial in London for the attempted bombing of an El Al airliner in London last April, was accused of "acting in concert with agents of the Syrian Government" according to the prosecutor, London *Press Association* reported. The prosecutor stressed that there was "convincing evidence" for such an assertion, noting the significance of Hindawi's possession of a "Syrian service passport" at the time of his arrest."

In a separate development, France has asked Syria for "support in subduing" groups in Lebanon and throughout the Middle East known to be linked to terrorism, according to AFP citing an interview which the French prime minister gave to French radio.

Iran-Iraq War

A communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio reported that Iraqi warplanes scored "direct hits" on the "remaining southern jetty" on Khark Island and claimed that Iran's hopes of repairing that "vital facility" have now been "wiped out." Although acknowledging an Iraqi air raid on Khark Island, a communique carried by IRNA nevertheless claimed that two Iraqi planes were shot down by Iranian fighters and antiaircraft fire during the raid and did not report any damage to its island facilities. In a later report carried by Manama WAKH citing INA, an Iraqi military spokesman denied Iran's claim on the downing of two Iraqi planes, and asserted that "all of our planes returned safely." The Iranian communique also reported that an Iraqi plane attempting to bomb Iranian positions in the Chazzabeh area crashed inside Iraq 4 October after being hit by Iranian antiaircraft fire.

In further Iraqi air attacks, IRNA announced that 11 civilian workers were killed and over 60 were injured in Iraqi air strikes on industrial installations in Khuzestan Province, including two in the Hasht-Tappeh area. In retaliation for the Iraqi air raids, "parts" of Iraqi oil installations in Banmil and Naft Khaneh inside Iraq were "set alight" by Iranian "fire," according to Tehran radio. The Greek Merchant Marine Ministry reported that the Greek oil tanker Pharos sustained no damage in an attack by Iraqi planes near Khark Island 6 October, according to AFP.

Lebanon

According to a PFLP spokesman cited by AFP and reported by Voice of Lebanon radio, clashes between the Amal Movement and Palestinians "are continuing" in the vicinity of the Palestinian camps in the Tyre area despite an earlier Beirut radio report announcing that the Amal and the Palestine National Salvation Front had reached a cease-fire agreement during meetings in Damascus.

Regarding the closure of illegal ports, the Lebanese Forces (LF) is "free to absolve" itself from its commitment to this matter, according to an official LF spokesman cited by the Clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, because "the other party" has not closed its ports nor handed over the legal ones. The LF spokesman affirmed, however, that the LF is prepared to close all of its ports once the other party adheres to the agreement. On the other hand, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri asserted in a statement reported by Beirut radio, that the Amal Movement was the first to "hand over" a port when it relinquished control of the port of Tyre, and stressed that Al-Awaza'i port is ready to be handed over to the legitimate authorities. He claimed that there has been "absolutely no default on our part."

Clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported 7 October the assassination of Shaykh Subhi Salih, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Sharia Council (al-Majlis al-Islami al-Shar'iy al-A'la), as he was leaving his residence in West Beirut when two men on a motorcycle opened fire, according to security reports. In a separate incident, an "explosive charge" detonated outside the residence of 'Isam al-Mahayri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, injuring four people, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

OPEC

At an oil ministers meeting in Geneva to review market developments since the agreement to reduce production, the monitoring unit reported that at least three OPEC members have not adhered to their quotas, KUNA said, noting that conference sources had singled out Ecuador, Gabon, and UAE.

Tunisia

In an interview with the Beirut paper *Al-Safir* published 3 October, former Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said he would "respond" to Tunisian Foreign Minister Al-Hadi Mabrouk's call for him to return to Tunisia if offered "official guarantees" including being informed of the accusations against him.

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WAM: Arab Contacts To Find New PLO Headquarters

JN070742 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0625 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Oct (WAM) — Citing Arab diplomatic sources in Rabat, the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* has reported that Arab high-level contacts are currently underway to tackle Palestinian-Arab relations and to find a permanent headquarters for the PLO following the recent Tunisian measures.

These sources added that efforts undertaken by Riyadh and Sanaa are designed to put PLO relations with Syria, Jordan, and Tunisia on the right track. These sources added that some of these efforts aim to improve the atmosphere between Jordan and the PLO, particularly after the PLO accused Jordan of trying to find an alternative leadership in the occupied territories.

These sources told the paper that the PLO leadership sent messages to a number of Arab leaders apprising them of developments in the situation in the occupied territories after Israel's appointment of three mayors and Jordan's approval of this. These sources added that these contacts aim to find a permanent headquarters for the PLO and that this can be achieved either by reaching a formula that defines Palestinian-Tunisian relations or by transferring the PLO headquarters to Sanaa. These sources added that there has been an international move led by a number of Arab countries to discuss the fate of the postponed Arab summit.

'Arafat Sees 'Plot' To Divide Palestinians

JN041943 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1817 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed that our Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland have never been as united as now. He pointed out that the Israeli-U.S. plot, in which some Arab sides are involved, aims to divide the Palestinian people into two parts: one inside the occupied homeland whose problem is to be solved through Bantustans or new forms of Bantustans like those in South Africa, and the other comprising the Palestinians outside the occupied homeland. The plot is to settle those Palestinians where they are. For example, the Palestinians in the Gulf will remain in the Gulf, those in Syria will remain in Syria, and those in the United States will remain in the United States.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba'* published yesterday, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said recent statements in this regard were made by Bush. 'Arafat added: Thus, the Palestinian people are to be divided into two parts: one inside and the other outside the occupied homeland. He said: the miracle is that we were able to unite our people, and I consider it one of the most wonderful unities. It is the house of the Palestinians inside and outside; it is the PLO.

Regarding the situation in southern Lebanon, brother leader Abu 'Ammar renewed his warning on a Zionist military operation against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in southern Lebanon.

Regarding the Palestinian national dialogue, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said the pressures being put on the Palestinian factions in Damascus hamper carrying out a dialogue to bolster Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Al-Asad Comments to Jordanian Journalists Criticized

JN051705 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Statement by "Palestinian information spokesman"]

[Text] The Palestinian and Arab masses were surprised by statements attributed to President al-Asad during his meeting with a Jordanian press delegation led by the president of the Jordanian Press Association on 1 October 1986. His ideas about Palestinian unity harm the PLO and are viewed as interference in internal Palestinian affairs. These statements also harm the Palestinian leadership because they accuse it of abandoning the Palestinian rifle.

We do not want to go into details on statements and counterstatements in this regard. However, our Palestinian, Lebanese, and Arab masses remember this regime's position on the longest Arab-Zionist confrontation during the Beirut siege in 1982. They also remember its complete silence on the Golan front; its position during the camps massacre, which aimed to disarm the camps; and the double Tripoli siege [by Syria and Israel]. The current massacres against Al-Rashidiyah camp were triggered by statements made by the vice president of this regime to the Lebanese leaders and by his insistence on supporting the Amal Movement in disarming the Al-Rashidiyah camp and all of the Palestinian camps. As everyone knows, this is the same declared Zionist goal to be met by the Amal Movement and the Lahd forces. The rifles of the Palestinians and the Lebanese rifles are Zionist targets, and the Palestinian revolutionaries' continuous operations against our Zionist enemy inside the occupied homeland are a sound reply to these statements.

Klibi Urges UN To Mediate Iran-Iraq War

LD040717 Kuwait KUNA in English 1748 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 3 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi called on the Security Council Friday to urgently seek an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

"No moral, political and military justification remains for the continuation of a conflict which has already lasted longer than the Second World War and which, if prolonged, can only result in further destruction of the two countries and in their failure to undertake the development task requisite for their progress," Klibi said.

The secretary-general recalled his earlier initiatives dealing with humanitarian aspects designed to mitigate some of the worst features of warfare.

Unfortunately, he said, it is evident now that so far these efforts have not achieved substantive progress towards ending the war.

Perez de Cuellar also noted that six resolutions of the council have been ignored by Iran on the ground the council has not dealt with Iran's fundamental grievance.

"I have repeatedly urged Iran to present its case to the council. I did this again as recently as yesterday (Thursday)," Perez de Cuellar said.

"I feel, however, in view of repeated requests from many quarters that I take new initiatives to end the war, that it has become increasingly necessary for the Security Council to establish a basis upon which both sides will find it possible to extend their co-operation to the U.N. in dealing with the threat to regional and international peace and security and to promote the prospects for a settlement."

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz called on each state to assume the responsibility of implementing the resolutions they have adopted for peace in accordance with the charter of the United Nations.

'Aziz pledged his country's readiness to co-operate with the council and with the secretary-general's efforts to reach a just, comprehensive and permanent settlement of the dispute.

Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said it was high time for Iran to respond to the Iraqi request for a comprehensive settlement and for the council to adopt appropriate measures to implement previous resolutions.

Klibi, the Arab League secretary-general, said the continuing Iranian aggression against Iraqi soil and the mounting of Iranian threats to launch a new extensive attack against Iraq endanger the security of the region and undermine international peace and security.

"The choice for us is between a world ruled by chaos, the use of force and aggression, a world in which all noble humanitarian principles are endangered, and a world founded on the values and principles defined by the charter of our organization," Klibi said.

"So far as our Arab states are concerned, we always, no matter what the cost, were attached to international legitimacy, which explains our resort to the Security Council to end this conflict," he said. "We are fully confident that the council will spare no effort in seeking the desired peace."

Initial Conference Session Held in Geneva 6 Oct

AU061516 Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 6 (AFP) — OPEC ministers were beginning talks here Monday on both new production quotas and a medium-term pricing scheme, amid hopes that overall output could be limited until the end of the year in order to stabilize the market.

The meeting, attended by ministers and delegates from the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries, was opened by OPEC President Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria. The session broke up after an hour, with discussions set to resume later Monday.

Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ahmad Zaki Yamani said two committees had been formed, one to consider crude oil prices and another to examine how individual production quotas are to be distributed.

OPEC members in September respected limits agreed on in a temporary accord reached in early August that aimed to keep overall production at 16.8 million barrels per day, Shaykh Yamani said.

He added that the organization wanted to increase prices, currently at around 14 to 15 dollars per barrel, to 17 to 19 dollars, although he declined to provide a date by which the increase should become effective.

But he said that the sooner prices rose the better off Opec would be.

Asked if he would support an extension of the August accord, which restricted production in September and October, the Saudi minister replied that he would do so only if OPEC members failed to agree on output quotas and pricing.

Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqhazadeh said prices should rise to 28 dollars per barrel, adding that he would put forward a timetable for such an objective to be reached. He provided no details.

Conference sources said Iran, Algeria and Libya, who have traditionally advocated substantial prices hikes, held consultations here Monday morning ahead of the formal opening.

Mr Aqhazadeh said Iraq would have to decide if is a member of OPEC or not. The August accord set a production ceiling of 14.8 million barrels a day for 12 members of the organization. Iraq, because of its war with Iran, was allowed to surpass its quota and to produce around two million barrels a day.

Iran filled its September quota of 2.3 million barrels per day and exported 1.3 million, according to Mr Aqhazadeh. But outside oil experts have said Iranian production came to around 1.6 million barrels a day because of an upsurge in Iraqi air strikes on Iran's oil installations.

Mr Lukman of Nigeria in his opening address appealed to non-OPEC producers for cooperation in market stabilization efforts.

"Oil market stability is no longer the sole responsibility of OPEC," he said.

Long-term stability, he added, "is only possible through cooperation among producers, and between them and consumers."

He warned that for every dollar drop in the price of oil, OPEC loses around 5.5 billion dollars a year and said "experience has shown that today's winners could well be tomorrow's losers and vice- versa. It is therefore in our best interest to break the vicious circle."

Ministers Say Members 'Cheated' on Quotas

LD061455 Kuwait KUNA in English 1321 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 6 (KUNA) — A number of OPEC ministers made comments and statements to the press following the brief morning session.

Dr Subroto of Indonesia said initially that his country favoured an extension of the present agreement.

He noted also that at the meeting the ministers had agreed to set up two committees.

These would look in details at two issues, quotas and prices, he said.

The indonesian minister did not give the composition of the committees.

For his part Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi said that "three to four" countries had cheated on their quotas during September.

Details of these were contained in the monitoring report, he said, but he declined to name them.

The Venezuelan minister, Arturo Henandez Grisanti, said that his country had adhered to the quota.

Iran's Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, in a lengthy statement to journalists, also said that a number of countries had violated the quota agreement.

However, following meetings with a number of ministers, there was general satisfaction with the overall result for september, the Iranian added. He noted that his contacts had included "a long and positive conversation with Dr Oteiba".

Turning to price levels, "we still think that a price of 28 dollars is not a dream".

On production he said that in Iran's view the ceiling could not be increased above the present level.

On the issue of a possible extension of the 60 day production-cutting agreement, Aqazadeh said that there was a "problem" with Iraq.

"Iraq should clarify its position on whether it should be considered as a non-OPEC country, or whether it wants to join OPEC".

"Iraq has a quota of 1.2 million barrels a day. We accepted that the Iraqis had an increased quota for two months, but we may not accept it in the future," he warned.

Committees To Examine Quota, Pricing System
LD061655 Kuwait KUNA in English 1539 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 6 (KUNA) — OPEC oil ministers Monday opened their 79th conference with a decision to have a thorough examination of the organisation's quota and pricing system.

One of their first moves was to set up two committees to examine all aspects of these complex issues, thus raising the prospect of a very long conference.

At the same time, the ministers were given a report from the Vienna Secretariat monitoring unit, which showed that at least three of OPEC'S 13 members had not been sticking to the production levels allocated to them at the last conference.

A variety of conference and delegate sources singled out Ecuador, Gabon and the UAE as having violated their quotas.

Ecuador was said to have produced around 190,000 B/D [barrels daily] in September, on a quota of 183,000, Gabon was reported to have produced around 151,000 B/D on a quota of 137,000, and the UAE was suggested to have produced around 1.2 million B/D, on a quota of 950,000.

However, because of under-production by some countries, including Iran and Saudi Arabia, OPEC had managed to stay under the 16.8 million barrels a day ceiling set during August.

The Iranians had told OPEC Secretariat officials that their September production was 2,150,200 barrels daily, with 1,471,000 barrels of this being exported in 19 tanker loads, the sources said.

The Saudi September production was said to average 4,271,800 B/D.

During the afternoon, the composition of the two committees would be decided on, but preliminary reports suggested that Kuwait and Algeria would be among those on the price committee, and that Iran and Nigeria would be members of the quota committee.

Many of OPEC'S members had come to Geneva with formal proposals to put before the conference, the sources went on.

They said that Iran, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Venezuela had tabled proposals of quota revisions, and that the OPEC Secretariat had also come up with one suggestion.

Sources said also that proposals on OPEC'S pricing system had been put forward, and that these had included suggestions that a formal price be set and differential prices for (?different) types of OPEC crude established.

At the late afternoon full session of ministers, most of the discussions are expected to be devoted to the September output levels, the sources suggested.

Another development during the day was a meeting at midday between the six Gulf Cooperation Council ministers.

This was the second such meeting held during the present OPEC Conference, and was devoted largely to coordination of efforts in Gulf energy projects.

During the day, a large number of other private meetings were held between individual ministers, or groups of ministers.

Kuwait's Al-Khalifa To Chair Price Committee
LD062107 Kuwait KUNA in English 2008 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 6 (KUNA) — The OPEC committee manadated to look into pricing issues would be chaired by Kuwait's Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah, conference sources said Monday night.

The sources said that the other members of that committee had not yet been appointed.

The quotas committee would group six countries, they went on. These were Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Indonesia, Venezuela, Iran and the UAE, they said.

The composition of the committees could not be be confirmed by senior Gulf sources.

GCC's Bisharah Speaks on Defense Meeting

JN061444 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] GCC Council Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah and the General Secretariat delegation, which includes Staff Major General Yusuf Muhammad Madani, chairman of the General Secretariat's military committee, left Oman at noon today after participating in the fifth meeting of the GCC defense ministers which ended yesterday, Sunday.

'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah made an exclusive statement to the radio correspondent. He expressed satisfaction with the GCC Council's past achievements. He said the Council in the past few years had gained great experience in security and military cooperation. Bisharah added that during these years the Council unified security and military cooperation, reflecting the unanimous agreement on ways to cooperate on defense and security needs, as well as on basic principles for a unanimous stand in these two fields.

Bisharah said one of the most important goals of the GCC Council is providing stability in the region. When asked what the position of the other GCC states would be if any GCC state were attacked, Bisharah said that their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders had decided that any attack on a GCC state is to be regarded as an attack on all GCC states. He said that all are responsible for confronting such an attack. Asked if the establishment of joint military institutes and colleges is contemplated, he said duplication in establishing joint colleges and institutes is not necesssary. There is already integration and coordination among GCC states, he added. [passage omitted]

Paper Comments on Meeting

JN061112 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0625 GMT 06 Oct 86

[Text] Dubayy, 6 Oct (WAM) — The newspaper *Al-Bayan* has said in its editorial today that the GCC defense ministers' meetings that were concluded in Muscat yesterday emphasize determination to advance the GCC's march toward achieving its objectives and implementing the steps agreed on within the framework of joint coordination aimed at enhancing defense cooperation in a manner that guarantees the national and regional sovereignty and protects the GCC states from any ambitions or schemes against their security and stability.

The newspaper praised the defense ministers' efforts to perform their assigned missions to achieve further coordination and integration steps in all military fields in a manner that guarantees the enhancement of the defense force as a deterrent force against all those who try to attack this region or harbor ambitions against its wealth or against the integrity or sovereignty of any of the GCC member states.

The newspaper reviewed the topics discussed in the defense ministers' meetings, foremost of which was the Iraq-Iran war. The ministers are eager to contain the effects of this war and continue efforts to end it peacefully and rob the world powers, which lie in wait for this region, of the chance to intervene in this war. The newspaper added that the GCC defense ministers' efforts as well as all those exerted by all GCC institutions fall in line with the summits' resolutions which expressed a desire for a peaceful settlement of this war.

Concluding, *Al-Bayan* emphasized the need to accelerate the efforts aimed at stopping this war and putting out its destructive fires. It called on those who can be effective in this regard to act without any delay.

Kuwaiti, Saudi UN Envoys Urge End to Gulf War

LD062223 Kuwait KUNA in English 2048 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 6 (KUNA) — Kuwait urged the Security Council Monday to quit talking and start acting on its previous calls for ending the war between Iran and Iraq. Speaking before the 15-nation U.N. body, Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah expressed his councty's concern about the consequences of the war for the region.

"Kuwait believes that the members of the Security Council have to move from the position of theoretically publicising the attentiveness to, concern over, and desire for establishing peace to a practical position that provides the necessary conditions for ending this tragedy," Shaykh al-Sabah said.

The urgent meeting of the current council session, which began Friday, was requested last week by the committee of seven, an Arab League body set up in 1984 to monitor the war. The committee acted amid renewed threats by Iran of a major offensive against Iraq, despite a number of previous resolutions by the council calling on both sides to end their conflict peacefully.

In his remarks Monday, Shaykh al-Sabah said the council should "shoulder its responsibilities quite effectively and seek immediately to put the council's previous resolutions into effect."

Last February, the Council adopted a resolution calling for an imediate cease-fire and the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognised boundaries without delay. The decision also urged both sides to submit the conflict to mediation and requested the secretary-general to pursue his peace efforts. The meeting was presided over by this month's president of the council, Ambassador Muhammed Husayn al-Ta'ali of the United Arab Emirates.

"We now find ourselves before emerging, alarming indications that herald foreign intervention in this critical region of the world should this war linger on and extend to embroil countries not parties to it," Shaykh al-Sabah said.

Noting that Iraq had responded favourably to previous council resolutions and introduced its own peace initiatives, Shaykh al-Sabah deplored that the desire for peace by one side was not reciprocated by the other. But he said Kuwait was still hopeful, out of concern for the security, peace and safety of the region, that Iran would reconsider its attitudes toward this conflict and join the international community in their consensus on the necessity to end the war.

"Together with the other nations of the world, we believe that military force, however great it was and however diverse it and the cause of its application were, does not ensure the establishment of durable peace and of a peaceful and stable coexistence among nations," Shaykh al-Sabah said.

"The persistence of using force will doubtlessly lead to the further aggravation of the situation, its exacerbation and complication, and will expose the entire region to danger and destruction," he said. Shaykh al-Sabah recalled that heads of state at the recent nonaligned meeting at Harare had reaffirmed the principle of non-use of force in international relations, particularly with regard to this war, and vowed to do their utmost to facilitate bringing it to an immediate end.

"We therefore come to your council supported by that collective stance adopted by this movement which comprises 101 of the world's nations," Shaykh al-Sabah said.

"Your subscriptions to the demands made by the nonaligned countries at their summit meeting in Harare would represent a triumph for rightness and justice and a contribution toward ending this devastating war in our region," he said.

Regarding secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar's past efforts, Shaykh al-Sabah expressed hope that the U.N. chief would remain "indefatigable" in his search for a prompt and speedy end to the war.

"We in Kuwait feel the enormous danger more than others and overwhelmingly sense the menace of its aggravation and its consequences for security in our region," he said.

The permanent representative of Saudi Arabia, Samir S. al-Shihabi, told the council the true religion of Islam rejects the sacrifice of "hundreds of thousands of innocent souls in a war that has lost its meaning and substance." Noting that neither side could win this war, he said Saudi Arabia hopes that Iran will respond with a positive Muslim voice and rise above the level of the conflict in order to save the blood of muslims.

"The peace-loving world insists on putting an end to the war, rejects its continuation by all means and is not convinced of justifications that are hampering this from taking place, Al-Shihabi said.

KUWAIT

Minister Interviewed on Gulf War, Mideast

LD051037 Kuwait KUNA in English 0909 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] London, Oct 5 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Minister for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi said Sunday that the proposals tabled by Kuwait to the latest non-aligned summit on an end to the Iraq-Iran war were based on a comprehensive withdrawal to the international border.

He added the exchange of prisoners of war, the signing of a peace and non-aggression pact and non-interference in the other country's affairs were also proposed during the meeting.

In an interview with chief editor of *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* newspaper, published here today, Al-'Usaymi said that Kuwait will not hesitate in exerting any effort to end the Iraq-Iran conflict and make both warring parties sit at the negotiating table to resolve their disputes. The Kuwaiti minister indicated that Kuwait has been exerting all efforts at the different levels and at international forums to bring the war to an end.

Al-'Usaymi highly praised Iraq's positive stands to end the war whose continuity is only benefitting the enemy of Arabs and Muslims. Al-'Usaymi denied his awareness of an international solution to be imposed to end the war after Reagan-Gorbachev meeting but he expressed hope that both superpowers would participate in establishing peace and security in the Gulf region.

Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad's European tour was aimed at pushing forward the present cooperation between Kuwait and these countries and hold talks on issues concerning Kuwait and Gulf states, Al-'Usaymi noted. The Kuwaiti minister said that Shaykh Sabah expressed, during the tour, the point of views of the Gulf Cooperation Council states and discussed issues related to the Arab world particularly the Iraq-Iran war and the Palestinian cause. He stressed that Shaykh Sabah's ideas and concepts were met with understanding by European officials.

Shaykh Sabah's European tour which began early last September covered Austria, East Germany, Finland, Italy and France before proceeding to New York to attend the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Al-'Usaymi expressed belief that the current moves to solve the Mideast problem are no more than personal efforts by some personalities and called for reaching a unified Arab stand to confront the enemy. Al-'Usaymi said that Kuwait informed the Arab League Secretariat of its acceptance to attend the Arab ministerial meeting expected to convene later this month to discuss among other topics financial situation and its effect on the League's activities and the joint Arab work. The Afro-Arab cooperation, the Euro-Arab dialogue and measures to counter terrorism in the U.S. will also be examined during the meeting, Al-'Usaymi stressed. The Kuwaiti minister regretted the inabilities of the Arab countries to reach the minimum limit of an agreement to hold the Arab summit, and underlined that Kuwait exerted all efforts and has mediated for clearing up Arab atmospheres.

OMAN

King Husayn, Qabus Hold Talks in Muscat

JN061225 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Muscat — Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur left Oman this morning after a 1-day private visit, during which, King Husayn met with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. The two monarchs exchanged viewpoints on a number of Arab and international issues and bilateral realtions. Sultan Qabus led those who saw their majesties off at Salalah Airport. [passage omitted]

PDRY

Minister Rules Out Negotiations With 'Ali Nasir

JN062118 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1910 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Oct (WAM) — PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali has ruled out any political negotiations with former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's group, which he said wants to establish a political entity. However, he said his country is ready to discuss any arrangements for the return of those who left the country for the northern part of the homeland, whose number he estimated at some 4,000 to 6,000 civilians and soldiers, within the framework of the general amnesty granted by the PDRY authorities.

In an interview with *Al-Ittihad* today, the PDRY minister denied that the presence of such a large number of evacuees constitutes a time-bomb for the regime or for its relations with the northern part of the homeland. He said these evacuees are living in their country and are among their people because the people of both Yemens are one people. He said he believes the two leaderships in the two parts of the homeland are capable of reaching a solution which would secure the return of the evacuees to their homeland.

Dr al-Dali stressed his country's relations with Arab Gulf countries are normal despite the fact the January incidents have tarnished the image of the PDRY as a result of hostile propaganda campaigns seeking to taint the image of the new leadership. He explained the PDRY's foreign policy is defined by the YSP.

The PDRY minister said he hopes a comprehensive agreement will soon be reached with the Sultanate of Oman on the redemarcation of the borders. He described his country's relations with the UAE as good and continually expanding.

On his country's relations with the United States, the PDRY minister said: We define these relations in conformity with U.S. policy toward our just causes.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd, YAR President Begin Talks

LD061316 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1155 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Jeddah, 6 Oct (SPA) — Talks between King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, started this afternoon at Al-Salam Palace in Jeddah.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard; His Royal Highness Prince Mut'ib ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of public works and housing; His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the interior; His Excellency Minister of finance and national economy Aba al-Khayl; His Excellency Minister of Planning Hisham Nazir; Minister of Education 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir; Minister of Information 'Ali al-Sha'ir; advisor at the Royal Court 'Ali al-Muslim; and the ambassador of the Kingdom to the YAR, 'Ali al-Qufaydi.

On the YAR side, the talks were attended by Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, member of the permanent Committee; Dr Hasan Muhammad Makki, deputy prime minister and member of the Permanent Committee; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and member of the Permanent Committee; Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Consultative Council and member of the Permanent Committee; Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wajih, minister of economy, finance and trade member of the Permanent Committee; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah Hasyn al-Bashiri, chief of general staff and member of the Permanent Committee; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah Naji Daris, advisor to the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces; Lieutenant Colonel Salih 'Abbad al-Khulani, under secretary in the Interior Ministry for local administration; Mutahar Taqi, under secretary in the Ministry of Information and Culture for culture; and the YAR Ambassador to the Kingdom, Ghalib 'Ali Jamil.

UAE

President Returns From Foreign Tour

JN051909 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1805 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 5 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan returned here this evening from Jeddah after a visit to Saudi Arabia at the end of a tour that also took him to the FRG, Turkey, and Morocco, where he met with the leaders of these states. [passage omitted]

YAR

Assembly Endorses Consular Agreement With GDR

JN061336 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Constituent People's Assembly held an ordinary session this morning under the chairmanship of Brother Judge 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president of the Republic, Assembly speaker, and member of the Standing Committee. At the beginning of the session, the Council heard a report by the Culture and Services Committee about a draft consular agreement between our country and the GDR. This agreement aims to look after the interests of the two countries' citizens as well as to bolster and promote relations of cooperation and friendship between our country and the GDR within the framework of the principle of reciprocity.

After discussion of the agreement by the brother members and after raising several questions which were answered by the Government, the Council endorsed this agreement and approved the necessary notes and recommendations. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Speech Commemorates War Anniversary
NC061042 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0814 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the 13th anniversary of the 6 October war; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother citizens: This is a day of glory and pride for every Egyptian man and woman; for sons, fathers, and mothers; and for every family who lives on Egyptian soil or who went abroad for work or study. It is also a day of glory and pride for every Arab man and woman throughout the Arab world. It is a day to mark the immortal victory achieved by our Armed Forces. Military academies worldwide recognize that this victory was a military miracle by any standard.

This was the day the Egyptian Armed Forces began their legendary struggle, surmounting the biggest obstacles known in war. On that day our Armed Forces carried out the decision made by the late President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat with utmost courage, wisdom, and genuine faith in the Egyptian fighter's ability, boldness, and deep affiliation with the sacred soil. This decision for war by the late President Al-Sadat marked a radical turning point. It totally debunked the propaganda myth that previous conditions had helped to circulate. According to this myth, the Egyptian fighter was described as a man unable to challenge, to confront, or to bare his chest to fire in the redemption of his country. However, the man [al-Sadat] deeply believed in the well-planned study that the Egyptian Armed Forces Command and its scientific and technical departments had prepared. He also believed that the intent of the black propaganda campaign was to distort the image of the Egyptian fighter and Egypt. Those behind this campaign imagined Egypt to be a lifeless corpse that would not wake up in 50 years.

The October war was not fought for the sake of war. It was a war to liberate the land and will, to rehabilitate national dignity, and to provide a message to future generations. The October generation was able to make sacrifices because of the originality of its heritage, a heritage that kindled patriotic pride and strong sentiments toward Egypt's civilization and that enabled the members of this generation to handle modern, sophisticated, and advanced weapons and ammunition. Egyptian fighters in all branches of the Armed Forces proved that they were able to use these modern weapons better than the sons of the countries that manufactured them. This has been recognized by the greatest international experts.

No, it was not war for the sake of war. We are not dealers of destruction or devastation. A modern war with its huge costs and horrific destructive consequences will never be the way to establish a stable and secure life or to stop the cycle of vengeance and vendetta.

For this reason, we entered four wars in which we sacrificed the purest of souls, the noblest of sons, and billions of pounds. Fires have continued to flare. It has been a war to establish peace. The late President Anwar al-Sadat made the decision to propose peace when we were at the height of victory. We were not carried away by vanity or pride. We were not distracted when the entire world, foes before friends, admitted that we had achieved a military miracle. We were not blind to the clear fact that we fought, sacrificed, and gained victory so that peace would be the ultimate victor.

Brother citizens: On this day we remember all these meanings for October. We present the true victory to our new generations without falsification and without exaggeration. We assert to them that Egypt is capable once it commits itself, that all Egyptian powers are brave and can control their own destiny in the face of difficulties, and that the sons of Egypt are one rank and one army in the battlefield. On all soil, Egypt protects its fighters under the banner of a bright national unity that flows with love, cohesiveness, and the belief in one destiny. On the basis of these sublime sentiments, the Egyptian people have lived for thousands of years on their good soil, achieving glory, spreading progress and construction, building the castle of peace, and confronting the hazards of war to defend rights and principles and to repel aggression and injustice. Our people have never hesitated to make a sacrifice. They have never hesitated to give their souls, their blood, and their livelihood. The history of Egyptian nationalism has therefore been a continuous chain of giving money and souls for the sake of God and the homeland. The record of Egyptian struggle has been a bright page written by the pure blood of our martyrs who led the noblest marches and stood fast before the greatest challenges.

Just as thousands of Egyptians were martyred during the fiercest battles of 6 October, so too was the hero and the one who made this war decision also martyred on the day marking his victory. He was martyred at the summit of his victory. He died after doing his duty for his homeland and his people. He fulfilled his pledge to God and his creed. He therefore has become a lofty pinnacle for us in death, just as he was throughout his life. We should remember him on his day of victory with all gratitude, pride, and loyalty.

Brother citizens: I do not want to join those who ask where the October spirit now is, or those who ask: Where is the October approach that was the result of the most accurate planning; the approach that invested all available resources to perfection; the approach that took all possibilities into account and formulated a plan for each one? Where are those glowing and burning feelings that gathered all the people into one working group until victory was achieved? I say that the October spirit has not and will never die. I say that today we are committed to an approach of accurate scientific planning that provides the proper basis for building our present, as well as a future in which every citizen will enjoy the right to a dignified life.

We are exerting the utmost effort that anyone can bear to exploit all available resources and to get rid of the residue of administrative, social, and economic diseases that have infected many aspects of our lives and work. I also say to you that national feelings cannot die. It is impossible for these feelings to become stagnant or negative. This is why I called for the great awakening with such conviction. I called for a framework for national action where we must always ask — what have we given — before thinking about what we will get or what we have already received.

The great awakening is the faithful and practical expression of the October spirit.

We overcame the greatest military obstacle in the history of contemporary warfare through the valor of our Armed Forces. The great awakening is our way to overcome the present great economic obstacles. Very simply and clearly, we shouldered huge burdens in four wars. The entire world is now facing an economic crisis, including even the major industrial countries, which still suffer from inflation and unemployment. This has all had an effect on our battle for construction in the wake of the establishment of peace and the liberation of the territories.

We had to decide on a sound scientific start; that is, to use all our available resources to provide an infrastructure for increasing production, creating job opportunities, providing basic needs, and reducing the sufferings of those with low income. In the midst of this battle, from which all developing countries without exception are suffering, our resources were also affected by a shortage not of our making. This was a shortage caused by the drop in oil prices, the decreased income from the Suez Canal, and the hard blows inflicted on tourism by terrorism. These factors have also affected Europe, as well as other countries. On the basis of the October spirit and our belief in the great awakening, however, we did not capitulate, nor did we stand idle behind excuses. We have fought and we are still fighting.

We thank God that Egypt's international position, the international respect and esteem it enjoys, and its leading role in establishing peace and adhering to principles are positive factors that help us to continue our fight and to confidently confront 3 difficult years.

Brother citizens: We must all be aware that the battle of construction is a battle for all Egyptians regardless of differences in their views or their ideological tendencies. Real contribution does not lie in criticism, or in the exaggeration of underlining shortcomings, or in the political one-upmanship practiced by some people. This is not democracy. Democracy is first and last a tool for construction, a way of participation, and a free course that brings together all sorts of different views to put national interest above everything else.

We all are on one soil. We must make concerted efforts to defend our security and stability and to resist any evil tendency that seeks to harm this security or to shake our stability. Our course must be sound and healthy. We must exchange opinions, not accusations. We must follow one continual and progressive line toward achieving the objective of all Egyptians; namely, building our economy on a sound basis to alleviate the burdens of the masses. It is my belief that the masses understand and believe in democracy. The masses pay no attention to the wars of words and accusations. The masses want solutions and ideas that will provide them with opportunities for jobs and a means of livelihood, solutions that will allow them to purchase basic commodities at reasonable prices. The masses want ideas that will provide them with proper housing, equal opportunities, and projects for productive services. The masses want the schools, institutions, and universities to be a factory that will produce a new and advanced generation capable of integrating newly developed scientific steps from all the developed countries.

Democracy is the freedom of expression; it opens the doors for participation in decisionmaking. All this is available to everyone on the broadest scale. No one denies that our press enjoys a kind of freedom not present in the biggest democratic states. Therefore, responsibility dictates that we use this freedom of expression in a sound way. It should be used to convince the masses and not seek to incite. This is particularly true since the masses can sense the diligent work, the ceaseless developments, and the decisions being made to mend the economic crisis.

The masses of the people and their various sects gave unequivocal evidence to their faith that democracy is developing and progressing by their positive participation in the performance of their constitutional duty. This was illustrated in the splendid voting that took place in the elections of the Consultative Council.

I convey my thanks with pride and happiness to the sons of Egypt — men and women — who said yes and who said no. The act of performing the duty to vote expresses the desire to push the wheel of development forward. Passive stands must never be our course for achieving progress in the various areas of our political, economic, and social life. Positiveness is a step forward. It is an awakening that rejects stalemate or regression.

Brother citizens: The world is faced with difficult circumstances. All of you have followed the dreadful acts of terrorism that seek to shake security and stability in France. International efforts are being made to rescue peaceful nations from the dangers of such terrorism and to protect their economies from grave consequences.

This is what prompted my call before the European Parliament for unified international efforts to resist such a serious and destructive phenomenon.

Brother citizens: On the great day of 6 October, we greet the sons of our Armed Forces, who continue to work silently. They are always ready to sacrifice their lives to ensure that independent Egypt will remain sovereign and the sole maker of its own decisions. They remain ready to ensure that the people's gains will remain safe from all evil deviations. Every fighter is a son of Egypt. I am sure that every Egyptian family has offered a martyr who shed his blood for the sacred soil or a fighter who stands in the frontlines of sacrifice for Egypt. We all bow our heads to our heroic sons, martyrs, the wounded, and the maimed. They have given their homeland the greatest of gifts and set the most splendid examples of heroism and redemption. We are all duty-bound to keep their memories alive in our consciences and hearts and to look to them with the deepest love and loyalty.

We greet the policemen of Egypt, who exert their utmost efforts to protect the Egyptian citizen's security and to preserve respect for his holy rights. This is a serious job that we greatly appreciate, particularly in light of the fact that Egypt is the target of several evil forces that seek to violate our security and stability.

On the great day of 6 October, we commend the workers of Egypt who have participated in constructing the bases that serve as an umbrella of security for our country. They did not hesitate to complete this building even while aggressive raids were going on

above their heads.

On 6 October, we hail the unity among all Egyptians of differing sects, groups, and organizations. This unity has constituted a basis for support and protection for the fighters' backs. This is Egypt, rich in its youths who toil and sweat and prove their excellence and merit in every field. Egypt will always preserve its values and traditions and maintain its stability and security, God willing. Egypt has faith in divine messages. Egypt is capable of challenge, and remains steadfast during times of hardship. Egypt is a symbol of giving and building; it is the hope and the future. May God grant us success. May God's peace and blessing be upon you.

PRC Vice Premier Li Peng Arrives in Cairo

NC062104 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) — Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council for Economic Affairs, arrived in Cairo this evening from Accra. He is leading a high-ranking delegation on a 4-day visit to Egypt. During this visit, Li Peng will be received by President Husni Mubarak.

Li Peng said in an arrival statement that relations between Egypt and China are showing steady and comprehensive development. He said that in his discussions with Egyptian officials he will examine ways of strengthening bilateral cooperation for mutual benefit. The PRC vice premier expressed his appreciation of the efforts being exerted by the government and people of Egypt and the great progress that has been made toward widescale development.

Third Neutral Arbitrator in Tabah Talks Named

NC070638 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *Al-Akhbar* reports that Egypt and Israel agreed on the third neutral judge for the arbitration committee on Tabah yesterday. He is Judge Gunnar Lagergren from Sweden, a prominent expert on international law. The court sessions are scheduled to begin on 3 December, [as heard] and the litigation is expected to last over a year.

Husayn Explains Student Arms Training Policy

JN041736 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Oct 86

["Text" of address by President Saddam Husayn to students in Iraqi training camps — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To the comrade students and comrades-in-arms, o brother sons of great Iraq: After a decision was made to send some students from certain stages to training camps, I deemed it necessary to address you and the Iraqi people in order to explain, as much as the war circumstances allow me, the reasons that have urged us to make such a decision — I mean the training of such a large number of students from colleges and institutes because this, at least, is the first decision of its kind in Iraq and the Arab homeland. You and I know that groups of students were training in carrying arms before and during the war. Some of these students had the honor of actual participation on the front or on the front's rear lines to perform a sacred national duty. However, a decision to train 100,000 students at one time for 4 months in accordance with a serious training course under my direct supervision and that of the leadership is unprecedented and unique.

Why did we make this decision and what is its background and circumstances? Before the war, we were wondering whether our sons would be like their fathers of our generation and the generations before and after us with respect to their deep national interest in the issues of the people and nation. The most important question is: Are they going to match our physical, mental, and psychological endurance and ability? We ask this question knowing that the revolution has directed Iraq's resources in such a way that we are now in the midst of, or are approaching, a life of ease and comfort.

Another question is: Will the modern life spoil our young sons and grandsons and negate their ability to build and defend the homeland? If so, this would fulfill the proverb which states that grandfathers achieve wealth and glory, fathers protect it, and grandsons waste it because they did not participate in the achievement and creation, or because it was not through their blood and sweat that the wealth and glory was attained. Our response to this was that circumstances, capabilities, and sound or erroneous policies are responsible for both the positive and the negative in the young generation. Therefore, both good and bad aspects are possible in the characters of our sons and grandsons, depending on their virtue and what is asked of them. To what extent productive instincts grow in a man's character depends on the soundness of his character and whether he is assigned to historic tasks of development or protecting development.

On this basis, we found that from the educational viewpoint it is incorrect for the students to continue to proceed aimlessly in the streets during the summer vacation. This leisure time has a negative influence on them. This in unacceptable, especially at a time when their brothers, fathers, and uncles fight the enemy that threatens our entity and sanctities through its continuous aggression against Iraq. Furthermore, the fighters who are exposed to war constantly need to feel that they are part of a great people. They need to feel that Iraqis in all walks of life support them in their consciences, and that all classes of our people are aware of their circumstances and sacrifices. The morale of the young fighters returning from the fronts would suffer if they find youths their age hanging around in the streets or even doing unimportant work. However, the fighters will receive an extraordinary boost which will kindle their enthusiasm in the face of the evil Khomeyniites if they see that the university youths are undergoing arms training in order to serve as a permanent reserve along with their sisters and mothers.

O brothers: The principles of your revolution have emerged from the fact that the youths are the revolution's generation, which is preparing to assume national responsibilities in all walks of life. Iraq's good qualities have produced these youths. They are the revolution's generation, and therefore are not influence by any lowly qualities, even if such characteristics belong to their fathers and uncles. All of the youths born 10 years before or after the revolution are the revolution's generation. All of them share the same virtues of the Iraqi people. They do not represent contradictory national characteristics. They are one class and one component produced by the revolution, not conflicting classes or segments like their fathers and other relatives.

Despite the fact that Iraqi society was fragmented and divided along class lines, the revolution is trying the unite the nation,even if people's abilities and readiness to be martyred vary.Only those who insist on exploiting certain conditions in violation of the law or the new trend or those who cheat the homeland are far from the current national course. We have done much to satisfy God, our consciences, and the people. Therefore, we must view the youths, including the students, as an indivisible unity under any circumstances that contradicts the concepts of the revolution. The implementation of these slogans requires a programmed action to encourage the youths to adhere to virtues, to discourage them from deviation, and to keep them a lasting wealth for the revolution and the homeland.

The revolution's efforts to build the new society or protect the new society and the homeland have been exploited by some people's illicit interests. Some people faced detention, dismissal, or retirement in accordance with the law, justice, and righteousness. Some of their sons or brothers have been hurt by this because society despised them for what their relatives had done. This wounded their hearts. As we sought to confront these negative aspects, we found that the students are prepared to defend the homeland under the heat of the summer sun, in the dust of the training fields, or in the performance of their duties. The sons of merchants, landlords, political leaders, and ministers are receiving the same treatement as the sons of fighters, farmers, and workers. Therefore, no student can say to his colleagues that he serves the homeland better than they. Anyone who is called to the front has the right to be fully prepared by his leaders to use arms successfully in defense of the homeland against the enemy. At the same time, he is dutybound to defend the homeland.

We are discussing a splendid and great experience. I am confident that it will have profound, positive effects on the character of those who abide by it and on the noble Iraqi family. Those youths who are overflowing with vigor will always remember well the training camps and their supervisors. Before training, they were aspiring men. They are now at the beginning of the sound

path that will transformthem into defenders of the homeland and the family.

O glorious Iraqis, O comrade students in the training fields, since we gained influence in the march of the party during the secret struggle, one of my main concerns and that of my comrades in the leadership has been the need to be on our guard against inconceivable matters. Following the revolution's success, we have been thinking and behaving with this concern in mind. Our duties, consciences, and thoughts gained broader meaning once the revolution succeeded. Therefore, difficult circumstances have never handicapped the revolution. According to these calculations, we had to mobilize an extraordinary part of Iraq's resources to confront our failed enemy's slogan to settle military matters this year. We intend to do this during the remainder of the current year or the Iranian year,which ends on 21 March 1987. Some students showed ability sufficient for mobilization and preparation. Therefore, the leadership decided to send only 100,000 students from colleges and institutes to serious training facilities. They will be included in our contingency plans for unlikely events or those situations which have not been precisely planned.

Iraqis' enthusiasm was just as great as it was when, on their behalf, we raised the great Iraqi slogan: We Defy the Despotic Rulers of Iran To Turn This Year Into a Year of Decisiveness. The brave men dashed along the path of glory, each raising his work potential to its qualitative and quantitative maximum. All men and women participated either directly or indirectly in all aspects of the struggle. Enthusiasm, sacrifice, and work were the glorious stars in Iraq's sky. As a result, the Khomeyniites' hopes were shattered and their heads were crushed in five hostile attempts to exhaust us and open gaps in our defensive lines. These lines are defended by the brave men's faith, sacrifices, and open eyes which shoot out sparks of anger against the sinister aggressors. As is their habit, they made repeated attempts from one sector to another, but they found the defenders to be the same in all sectors. They are Iraq's men who are zealous regarding its soil and honor, and each has everything necessary for combat. These provisions, combined with the elements of manliness, courage, patriotism, faithfulness, and loyalty, can foil any offensive regardless of its type, magnitude, or direction.

The Khomeyniites' failures began to upset them, despite their desperate attempts to cover them up with their methods of charlatanism and lies. These are repelled by even the lowliest of liars. For many other obvious reasons as well, their mobilization faltered and volunteering to join the crematorium of death receded. The trumpets, which gave them hope in victory, began to worry about their destiny if they continued to act rashly. As a result, they began to retract their claim that Iraq is in a weak position.

O Glorious Iraqis, the failed, suspect Iranian rulers have been placed in a difficult position by their arch charlatan. Therefore, and in accordance with their hostile policy, they are forced to continue aggression. However, this time they will regret their aggression and mistake more than ever before.

The Iraqi flags will fly high in victory accompanied by the loud shouts of the Iraqis who say: God is great; accursed be the lowly ones. The firm peace will meet genuine opportunities that have a profound meaning and significance. All this and all of the concepts I have mentioned were the target of our thinking. I discussed matters with my colleagues in the leadership and held a joint RCC and Regional Command meeting after consulting the General Command on many details pertaining to this subject. We concluded that we have made greater progress than the enemy in terms of the quality and quantity of our arrangements, and we thank God for that. The commanders have sufficient resources to defeat any reckless offensive regardless of its quality and magnitude. Accordingly, we do not have to send the students whom we prepared in the training camps to the battlefields. The level of training attained has given them the skill that will make them brave heroes in the battlefields if their Army needs them at any time and under any circumstances. Therefore, the fact that they and their teachers will return to their studies at a time to be set by the competent authorities is the correct national path. They all must raise their central slogan high: We Turn the Rifles' Muzzles Into Pens That Write the History of Great Iraq and We Also Turn the Pens' Edges Into Lances in the Chests of the Invading Enemies.

O great Iraqi people, the experiment of training students in such a large number and of placing them amid this splendid educational atmosphere is a great attempt. It may become a constant occurrence, though it may have other details at the beginning of every annual holiday. On this occasion, I hail the glorious Iraqi family for its national and educational contribution in order to make this experiment a model of which we will be proud. I thank the retired military men who, although some are elderly, were prompted by honest, deep patriotism to pursue their national duty from the training arenas. It is there where they train their successors to assume the honor and responsibility of defending Iraq.

I also thank the teachers and tutors who have been a good example to their collegue students in the training arenas. I also thank the military college students, the teaching staff, and the General Command officers who have been extremely zealous and who have worked hard to carry out the national duty.

God is great. Let the lowly ones be accursed.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn

4 October 1986

Communiques, Reports on Air Raid, Shelling

Communique No. 2,390

JN061749 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Communique No. 2,390 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 October 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted praising Saddam Husayn's leadership] Further to our Communique No. 2,389 issued today, pursuant to the full implementation of our people's will to destroy the vital installations used for enemy aggression, to prevent the

Iranian ruling clique from using its oil resources to spread evil and sedition and harm Iraqi sovereignty by realizing its evil designs against our people, and to realize the chances for just peace as embodied in the sublime principles of our victorious leader, our persevering, heroic, and daring Air Force planes returned to Khark Island, which was once the mainstay of aggression, to destroy the remainder of its oil-loading facilities.

A number of our planes pounced on the remaining southern jetty of the Western oil-loading platform. With your heroes' well-known courage and accuracy, they scored direct hits on the jetty. Before they returned, they saw with their own eyes the explosions and the columns of smoke rising from the jetty.

Thus, we have wiped out the Iranian rulers' hopes of repairing this vital facility and of using it after they could not find any other way to export their oil. This is because our Air Force attacked all the alternative facilities which they intended to use.This coup de grace was delivered at 1630 [1330 GMT] today.

Simultaneously, other destructive planes flew over and scored direct hits on the large sugar plant south of Dezful, leaving flames and smoke rising from it.

After these two most important missions, our pilots returned to the homeland, proud, triumphant, and safe. God bless you O great Air Force men — commanders, pilots, officers, and enlisted men. You have affirmed the truth and destroyed falsehood. Our men promise their leader and people that the aggressors will finally be completely defeated or else heed the call of peace. God is great. Accursed be the lowly ones.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 October 1986.

Spokesman Denies Two Planes Lost

JN062057 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2005 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (WAKH) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that two Iraqi planes were downed during a raid on Khark Island earlier today. The spokesman told INA tonight: When we say that all our planes returned safely we mean just that.

The Iraqi spokesman dared the Iranian rulers to prove their claims and said today's operations by the Iraqi Air Force prove the Iranian regime is utterly unable to avoid air strikes from Iraq.The spokesman asserted Iraq will continue to destroy Iran's economic facilities because this is a legitimate wartime action. He affirmed that Iran can either accept a peaceful solution or meet final defeat.

Communique No. 2,391

JN061808 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Communique No. 2,391 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces have continued their combat operations against the enemies of our homeland.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our Air Force flew 79 combat missions over the remnants of the suspect tyrants in all operational sectors. Our planes inflicted heavy losses in men, weaponry, and equipment. Our brave pilots returned safely to base with their planes, God be praised.

2. Our brave units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah opened heavy fire on enemy positions in front of them, putting enemy engineering units out of work, killing 6 enemy men, and destroying a specially equipped vehicle, an enemy boat carrying personnel, two ammunition dumps, and three infantry postions. The occupants of the boat were killed as were two men near the ammunition dumps.

3. Our soldiers in the II Army Corps central sector intensified their heavy fire on enemy positions, killing three and destroying two infantry positions, one heavy-caliber machine gun, two ammunition dumps, and two sniping positions, killing a number of the enemy in them. Our soldiers also confronted an enemy group attempting to advance on their positions and forced it to flee.

4. Our men in the I Army Corps northern sector captured an enemy soldier and seized his weapon and equipment. He was evacuated to the rear.

5. One excavator and three vehicles, one carrying personnel, were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. The occupants of the vehicle were killed.

6. Escaping the Iranian charlatan ruling clique, a number of Rianian civilians sought refuge with our forces at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The lowly Khomeyniite forces today shelled Basra and Khurmal with long-range artillery. The shelling martyred two civilians, including a woman, injured seven other civilians, including two children, destroyed two houses, and damaged two other houses in Basra. The shelling also destroyed four houses in Khurmal.

[Signed] the Armed Forces General Command, 6 October 1986

Al-Khatib Views Ties With Neighbors, USSR

PM051800 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 27 Sep-3 Oct 86 pp 18-20

[Interview with Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad Al-Khatib by Ihsan Bakr in Amman; date not given]

[Text] Following is the full text of the interview with the Jordanian information minister:

[Bakr] Let us begin with a general question. What is Jordan's position on solving the Middle East crisis, and have there been any new developments?

[Al-Khatib] We seek to find a just and comprehensive political solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict relying fundamentally on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The most important part of such a solution is withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from the Arab territories they occupied by force in June 1967, provided that this is achieved within a real and effective international conference in which all the parties to the conflict, namely Jordan, Syria, Egypt, and the PLO — which is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative — and Israel and the five permanent members of the Security Council, namely the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain, and France, participate.

You may ask me why Jordan is focusing on the five powers and I will hasten to say: To exclude any possibility of the friction and diplomatic maneuvering between the United States and Russia, which would occur if international participation were confined to the two superpowers, and to provide this conference with success and a positive spirit.

[Bakr] What about Jordan's position in the wake of the Mubarak-Peres summit and of the announcement about a preparatory committee for the international conference?

[Al-Khatib] The preparatory committee encompasses numerous concepts and offers numerous and varied meanings. Insofar as the disputing parties are concerned, Israel supports it and the United States has proposed that the preparatory committee comprise the states that are a party to the conflict. This means that, when Israel inserted the word "state," it openly sought to exclude the PLO. It is well known that excluding the PLO means excluding the Palestinian people from participating in a conference that will determine their future and discuss an issue crucial to them. This position is totally unacceptable to Jordan.

The Soviet Union has proposed that the preparatory committee comprise representatives of the five powers only. This also is unacceptable to Jordan because we do not agree that one side, namely the international side, should prepare the conference without the participation of the parties directly concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict. We discussed this with the high-level Soviet delegation that visited Jordan a few days ago, and that delegation respected the Jordanian viewpoint. The United States has sought to make a new proposal whose gist is that the preparatory committee comprise the states that are a party to the conflict, namely the Arab states and Israel to the exclusion of the PLO, and that the five powers take part in this committee as observers.

Syria also has a different opinion, namely that the preparatory committee comprise fundamentally the five permanent Security Council members and that the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict participate as observers. [Al-Khatib ends]

The Jordanian information minister paused a little and then added:

The truth is that we don't know the real meaning of the preparatory committee mentioned in the statement following the Alexandria meeting. We in Jordan see no need for a preparatory committee for the international conference because the preparatory committee may enter into labyrinths that do not contribute positively to the international conference. It may be better for the international conference to be held in the form we proposed. But we do not want the preparatory committee issue to constitute an obstacle because it is an issue of form. If there has to be a preparatory committee preceding the conference, then Jordan believes that this committee should follow the pattern of the conference itself, meaning the Arab states, the PLO, and Israel, and that the five powers should take part in it as fully active members. But we say again that there is no need to convene a preparatory committee to begin with.

[Bakr] Even though Peres agreed to the international conference in Alexandria, he has declared in Israel and in the United States that the international conference is just a framework for direct negotiations — just an opening session followed by direct negotiations.

[Al-Khatib] To begin with, we are confident that the Egyptian tendency is always to promote the interest of the Palestinian and the basic Arab cause. Jordan believes that the international conference is a means to achieve a just and comprehensive peace and not an end in itself. Any attempt by Peres or others to lead the other parties into political labyrinths and verbal maneuvers concerning the conference is unacceptable to Jordan. We must not fall into the Israeli trap. We cannot waste the time discussing the details of the means while forgetting the main objective. We are talking about just and comprehensive peace and about Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories.

[Bakr] Let us turn to Jordanian-U.S. relations and ask: What point have they reached?

[Al-Khatib] They are excellent, normal, and good relations. We appreciate the U.S. Administration's constant and ceaseless efforts to revive [discussion of] the Middle East crisis with the aim of establishing peace in the area. But we have our clear and definite opinion, which I have already expressed.

[Bakr] What about Jordanian-Palestinian relations? What point have they reached in light of the latest developments?

[Al-Khatib] They are continuous, constant, lasting, and unquestionable — relations that are subject to no one-upmanship. Jordan acknowledges the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. There has been no change and there will be no change in this position.

[Bakr] But what point has the existing disagreement reached?

[Al-Khatib] The sole disagreement is summed up in the fact that the PLO "political leadership" has not moved with Jordan in accordance with what we agreed. After openly accepting Security Council Resolution 242 on whose basis the international conference is to be held, the PLO proceeded to declare its rejection of that resolution at an important and critical moment. Political coordination between the Jordanian Government and the PLO political leadership thus came to a halt.

We in Jordan are proud that we are almost the only party which has struggled throughout a period of more than one year in our contacts with the U.S. side so that the PLO may take its place in a just and comprehensive political settlement side by side with Jordan and with the other parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

We have declared and we continue to declare that Jordan does not agree to be an alternative to or a deputy for the Palestinian people in this settlement but rather wants to be a partner with the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, in achieving the Palestinian people's hopes and aspirations. This was contained in King Husayn's historic address concerning the suspension of political coordination between the Jordanian Government and the PLO political leadership.

[Bakr] How can Jordan ask the PLO to acknowledge Resolution 242, which totally disregards any mention of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination?

[Al-Khatib] Jordan does not agree to the raising of the issue of self-determination at the international conference, because that would mean that this right was subject to acceptance or rejection, especially since Israel is a party to the conference. That means that it has the right to accept or reject. What if Israel rejects? Does that mean that the Palestinian people will have been denied their right to self-determination?

Jordan believes the right to self-determination will be achieved after Israel withdraws from the occupied territories for a simple, clear, and specific reason; namely, that the Palestinian people cannot determine their future under the bayonets, tanks, and guns of the Israeli occupation authorities.

But if the Israeli forces withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, the right to self-determination will become a purely Palestinian-Arab issue. This right was clearly settled in the Amman agreement, concluded on 11 February 1985, which provides for the establishment of an equal, confederal relationship between Palestine and Jordan, with the fraternal Palestinian and Jordanian peoples taking part in making this relationship and with Israel having no opinion whatsoever on the issue.

[Bakr] There is another question. What is Jordan's current position in the light of the Fatah Central Committee decision to freeze the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

[Al-Khatib] We see that the 11 February 1985 agreement was concluded between two clear and specific parties, namely the Jordanian Government and the PLO. This agreement was not concluded between Jordan and Fatah or some other organization. Those entitled to abrogate the agreement are the two parties which concluded it or one of those two parties. To date we have not heard that the PLO has abrogated this agreement. Moreover, the Jordanian Government has not on its part abrogated the agreement. The agreement is not concerned with future relations solely. One of its articles speaks clearly of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

[Bakr] Have relations between Jordan and the PLO reached a dead end?

[Al-Khatib] The PLO political leadership should answer this question. It is the side which decided to terminate political coordination with Jordan when it rejected Resolution 242, which is the axis of the international conference demanded by all the parties. The international conference will not be held for something unknown but on the basis of the Security Council resolution.

[Bakr] What about Jordan's relations with the Soviet Union? There are those who say that Moscow was not pleased with the Amman agreement and that Fatah's decision to freeze the agreement with Jordan was taken to achieve Palestinian national unity and to respond to Moscow's wishes.

[Al-Khatib] I can speak about Jordanian-Soviet relations with utter confidence and say that these relations are clear, excellent, and founded on a clear and accurate Soviet understanding of the Jordanian position. Let me point out in this regard that, as a result of certain information, the Soviet Government had held the belief that Jordan, in coordination with the PLO leadership and the United States, was arranging a deal for an independent solution with Israel.

But then the Soviet Government became certain of the true Jordanian position — a position based on finding a just and comprehensive political solution to the issue. The Jordanian policy of opposition to any unilateral acts or any bilateral agreements with Israel has now become clear to the Soviet Government.

This is why the Soviet first deputy foreign minister's visit to Amman a few days ago at the head of an important delegation has reaffirmed the cooperation and the joint understanding of each state's position toward other states. Moreover, the prominent Soviet official expressed his admiration for the accurate calculations and analysis and the careful conclusions voiced by the Jordanian side in its talks with the Soviet side. In the light of the information at our disposal, we do not believe that Moscow has put any pressure or is putting any pressure on the PLO leadership to abrogate the Amman agreement. What we have understood is that the Soviet Union is eager for united Palestinian action. This is a position for which we in Jordan are also eager, because we believe that the Palestinian position should be united and clear. We are also eager for coordinated, firm, and strong Arab action, because a united Arab position bolsters our international movement for holding an international conference that will arrange for a just and comprehensive political solution and guarantee Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories.

[Bakr] What point have your relations with Syria reached, and what point have Jordan's endeavors to achieve an Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation reached?

[Al-Khatib] The bilateral relations with sisterly Syria are excellent. From the first moment when these bilateral relations began to improve, Jordan has sought and continues to seek the improvement of relations between sisterly Syria and Iraq so that this improvement may reflect on the ongoing Iraq-Iran war. Despite the obstacles impeding this fraternal endeavor, King Husayn is determined to continue his patriotic pan-Arab effort to create the right climate for holding a joint meeting of Iraqi and Syrian officials to improve the relations between the two countries. We are not a mediator in the full sense of the word. Rather, the Jordanian effort emanates from a pan-Arab starting point whose objective is to eliminate any hindrance obstructing the path of common Arab action so that a united Arab position may be developed to tackle the fundamental issue, namely the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

[Bakr] We will finally ask about Egypt. What about Jordan's relations with Egypt?

[Al-Khatib] Egypt! What can I say about Egypt? They are excellent and clear relations founded from the outset on a clear faith in Egypt's pan-Arab role in Arab action and on our belief in the importance of Egypt's people and resources in serving the fundamental Arab cause. To put it very briefly, I stress that there is constant and ongoing — almost daily at times — coordination at the highest levels between Jordan and Egypt.

Health Minister on Plans for West Bank Hospital

JN051854 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Oct (INA) — Jordan's Health Minister Zayd Hamzah has appealed to WHO to continue applying pressure on the Zionist occupation authorities with the aim of licensing an association in the occupied Arab territory to establish an Arab hospital in Jerusalem. In a statement to INA, Dr Hamzah added that the Zionist authorities unjustly closed the Hospice hospital and did not heed appeals by citizens in the occupied territories as well as world appeals to revoke its unjust decision.

The minister said that during the Arab health ministers' conference held in Casablanca last March, Jordan requested approval for a decision to establish a hospital in Jerusalem and that the ministers' council here in Kuwait has issued a resolution expressing its readiness to extend financial support for this project and has sent the resolution to Moroccan King Hassan II in his capacity as Jerusalem Committee Chairman. The minister added: We are now awaiting a full study of the project in order to estimate the expenses and secure them from the Jerusalem Committee and the Arab health ministers' council.

The minister stressed the importance of world contributions to finance the 5-year development plan for the occupied territory — a plan which was recently approved in Jordan with the participation of the people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said that the responsibility for those under occupation is an international, humane responsibility because Israel is refusing to shoulder its duties. He pointed out that the WHO and the Arab health ministers' council are dealing with the subject but Israel is not cooperating. Israel's noncooperation is manifested by its refusal to allow an expert committee formed by the WHO to investigate the situation and gather information on helath problems in the West Bank and Gaza.

West Bank Deputies Issue Communique on Mayors, Banks

JN042024 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the West Bank deputies to the Jordanian House of Representatives on 4 October]

[Text] We, the deputies of the West Bank, in our capacity as representatives of our electoral regions in the West Bank are meeting today, Saturday, 4 October 1986, in order to frankly and objectively discuss the recent positive measures that took place with regard to the appointment of Arab mayors, the reopening of banks, and effective economic measures. We announce the following:

First, the municipalities: Due to the continuous feeling of danger emanating from Israeli officers assuming the duty of running municipalities in the West Bank and the effect of this on the daily life of the citizens, it was a general national demand by the citizens there to have Arab mayors run these municipalities. The recent appointment of mayors in Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah muncipalities came to meet the desires and aspirations of the relatives in the occupied territories. This will result in providing large-scale, positive services by Arab officials who feel the people's accumulating problems. This will be different from the suffering they received from the Israeli officers who held these posts for many years. Out of Jordan's national and proclaimed responsibility toward the relatives and its organic and natural link with our relatives who are living under the yoke of occupation, we announce our support for the government, for its approval of the appointment of the new mayors, and for its inclusion of the projects of these municipalities within the 5-year plan.

Second, the banks: The reopening of the banks that the occupation authorities closed in the West Bank is a positive measure designed to protect Arab savings through the association of these branches and the guaranteeing of their rights with the main offices, which are located in Amman, as this falls within the framework of the protection of the Jordanian central bank. These banks will be interested in helping and giving loans and providing financial facilities which will enable our citizens to establish economic projects that will help them become entrenched on their land and prevent them from evacuating these lands. The banks will make the citizens avoid resorting to the Israeli banks, which earn high interest from them in return for dangerous mortgages. We regard these mortgages as Israeli traps designed to control the land and force the relatives from their lands.

Third, the 5-year plan: Due to the bad economic situation in the occupied Arab territories, the 5-year plan which came into being as a result of the sublime royal will to meet the needs of the relatives and as an extension of Jordan's principled positions

this country which has spared no effort since 1967 in providing financial and moral support to bolster the steadfastness of the people of their lands. [sentence as heard] It is illogical to claim that these measures have a political nature. These measures stem from Jordan's principled positions which support the relatives and their steadfastness on their land. In this regard we express gratitude for the recent resolutions by his excellency the prime minister which pertain to allocating extra funds for immediate spending in order to support many sectors in the West Bank. We hope that such aid will continue. We also express absolute support for his excellency's statement which was published in the local papers. We are confident that our relatives in the West Bank will realize the desirable, positive results emanating from these measures. We ask the Almighty to eliminate the occupation soon, return the West Bank to a purely Arab territory, and perpetuate security and stability under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn.

AL-RA'Y on JERUSALEM POST Poll on Peace Stance

JN031053 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Oct 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Power and Peace"]

[Text] Arabs should seriously view the anti-peace trend shown by public opinion in the Israeli entity through a poll commissioned by the Israeli newspaper *The Jerusalem Post*. This poll showed that a growing majority of Israelis refuses even to accept a compromise on the exchange of land in return for peace and also rejects negotiations with the PLO even if it recongizes Israel and relinquishes resistance.

This outcome means that the Arab approach toward peace receives no respect or response due to the Israeli viewpoint which regards this Arab approach as a sign of Arab weakness. This is also due to Israeli arrogance, which believes rejecting Arab peace plans does not pose dangers to Israel.

Needless to say, all this points out that intrinsic Arab power, as well as the Arab ability to choose alternatives in waging the conflict against the Israeli aggressors, can convince public opinion in the Israeli entity of the need for peace. Accordingly, Arabs should begin the road to peace at its real starting point, representing by the buildup of power and the readiness to wage a lengthy struggle with all means to regain their land and usurped rights.

Attention should be paid to the serious meaning revealed by the poll, which suggests the Israelis only regard peace as a compulsory alternative to the dangers and losses that they face or that they fear. Undoubtedly, this meaning is in harmony with the aggressive and expansionst nature of the Israeli entity and reaffirms this nature has not changed, as it derives its existence from the very philosophy of that entity.

It is true that Arabs are interested in bringing about a just, comprehensive peace and also in regaining their rights as soon as possible. It is also true that Arabs have a thousand apprehensions about a time factor. However, this must not make Arabs believe even for one moment that all the good intentions they have will convince Israel to accept peace. Moreover, Arabs must not believe moral pressure will change the Israeli entity's nature, according to whose law peace is the compulsory alternative to danger.

Hence, Arabs should believe that he who has no power cannot obtain peace. Consequently, Arabs should hastily achieve strategic parity with Israel so the peace for which they call will receive a response. Otherwise, nobody will bring peace on a silver platter to the Arabs, because international relations dicate real peace is that which is taken by force and not through begging.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Lauds Reopening Banks in West Bank

JN060846 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Oct 86 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "Maintaining the Arab Financial Institutions Is a Step Toward Steadfastness"]

[Text] In the wake of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza in June 1967 among the immediate measures taken by the occupation authorities was the freezing of the work and assets of the Jordanian banks in the West Bank to destroy the national financial institutions in the occupied territory and to gradually link the financial and economic activities with the Zionist financial institutions.

Throughout the years of occupation, the Arabs in the occupied territory were subject, in their financial dealings, to Israeli policy through the Israeli banks. This resulted in a clear reduction of the assets of our kinfolk in the occupied homeland and in overburdening these kinfok with high interest rates that reached 43 percent annually.

In addition to this and in the absence of national financial institutions, our people in the occupied territory were forced to deal with unguaranteed sides such as money exchangers and usurers to safeguard their savings. This has obstructed economic and trade activities and reflected negatively on any development move in the occupied territory.

Throughout the past 20 years, Jordan has been vigorously trying to reopen the branches of the Jordanian banks in the West Bank out of its awareness of the seriousness of the situation and the effects of this situation on the kinfolk in the occupied territory as well as out of its concern to kindle the flame of steadfastness and its components.

Jordan's objective is to regain the assets frozen in the Jordanian banks' branches in the West Bank by the occupation authorities, create investment opportunities and savings and loan facilities, finance development projects, and safeguard savings in national financial institutions away from the Israeli financial control and policy aimed at linking the economic and financial situation in the occupied territory with the Israeli economic and financial institutions, which are hostile to the interests and aspirations of our people and kinfolk there.

This trend classified within the series of Jordanian measures and steps that are all geared toward supporting steadfastness and creating job opportunities in the occupied territory did not take

place away from our people and kinfolk in the occupied territory. Our people there blessed this step and were unanimous about its importance to reactivate the national economic activities and to preserve the components of the pan-Arab existence through the various institutions, particularly the financial institutions.

If Israel, which closed these banks and froze their assets as it occupied the West Bank, rejected this step yet was forced to accept it under various international pressures, the success of this step and its proper implementation will constitute an advanced step toward maintaining the components of the Palestine cause, the occupied Arab territory, and its pan-Arab identity through its institutions and people despite all hostile attempts aimed at obliterating the Arab existence and identity on our occupied territory.

King Husayn Visits India, Meets Giani Zail Singh

For reportage on the visit to India by King Husayn, including his dinner speech and talks held with India's President Giani Zail Singh, see the India section of the 7 October South Asia *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Islamic Jihad Statement on U.S. Hostages
C061426 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic
4 Oct 86 pp 1, 12

["Text" of Islamic Jihad statement sent to a Western news agency in Beirut on 3 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "Whoever, forsaking God, takes Satan for a friend, hath of a surety suffered a loss that is manifest. Satan makes them promises and creates in them false desires; but Satan's promises are nothing but deception." [Koranic verse] Verily God Almighty has spoken.

Once again American falsehood has been exposed. More than at any other time, it is now quite clear that Reagan and his ignorant government are merely working to achieve their own personal interests, thus putting the lives and interests of the American people at stake.

Once again we reiterate our pledge to the mujahadin to proceed along the path of martyrdom until we have purged the earth, uprooted corruption, and established justice and equality in accordance with "Allah's judgment" on earth. Therefore, we announce the following:

1. What the Reagan Administration has done with regard to the "Daniloff" affair needs no explanation or comment. Such a move by Reagan and his administration is not strange.

2. Our demands are clear and known to everyone. The fulfillment of these demands will secure the release of the detainees. Any other discussion apart from this subject is illusory.

3. "Reagan and his Government" will be held responsible for any delay and/or all negative actions which might take place. The termination of this issue, particularly following the release of "Father Jenco," is now in the hands of Reagan and his Administration.

4. What the detainees say today about what has happened is an example to the American people who are endangered as a result of the policy of Reagan and his government with respect to oppressed and downtrodden peoples.

5. Rectifiying this irregular situation is the responsibility of all the American people. Let the American people shoulder their responsibility and so restore their freedom and dignity.

6. The Satan Reagan's vanity about his failed power and his untrue promises to the American people and to the families of the detainees will only bring him loss and calamity.

[Signed] The Islamic Jihad Organization

Oct 1986

Further on Islamic Jihad Video of French Hostages
NC061231 Paris AFP in English
1158 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, Oct 6 (AFP) — The Islamic Jihad on Monday issued a new film of three French hostages it is holding and repeated a demand for the setting free of 17 Arab prisoners in Kuwait in exchange for their release.

The video-tape of diplomats Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine and journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann was left along with a communique in the letter box of a Western news agency here.

The 28-minute tape, the second issued since the three were kidnapped in spring 1985, contained desperate appeals from the hostages and criticism of the French Government's slow handling of their case. In the communique, the pro-Iranian organisation reiterated that the hostages would not be freed until France obtained the release of 17 members of the Iraqi Al-Da'wah opposition party, who are serving prison terms in Kuwait for a series of bomb attacks there in December 1983.

"France, whose policies are linked to those of the United States, is capable of obtaining what it wants from certain countries in the region," the communique added.

The pro-Iranian Jihad first demanded the release of the 17 prisoners in May 1985, when it claimed the kidnappings of Mr. Kauffmann, French researcher Michel Seurat and David Jacobsen, director of the American University Hospital here. Since then the demand has been linked mainly to the freeing of the five American hostages it claims to be holding. A tape containing appeals from two of the American hostages, Mr. Jacobsen and journalist Terry Anderson, was released last Friday. [passage omitted]

Neither of the tapes featuring the French hostages has shown researcher Michel Seurat, whom the Jihad said it executed last March. The first tape was released later that month.

Mr. Carton, 63, and Mr. Fontaine, 43, appeared exhausted and hesitant on the latest tape. Mr. Kauffmann, 44, seemed less drawn.

Mr. Fontaine, a deputy consul, spoke first. "I am tired and desperate. I am at my wit's end. We are being let down and I am abandoned. I am terrified of falling ill... Do they need more dead bodies before reacting? The key of our freedom remains in France," said Mr. Fontaine.

Mr. Carton, addressing his wife, said he was getting the medicine he needed. "But I ask myself what our leaders are doing to stop this slow death... This is how the state abandons its old servants," said the embassy attache.

"Our leaders carry a heavy burden. The people who are holding us are talking about death. We are on the brink. It's atrocious," said Mr. Kauffmann. "France is a friend of Kuwait but until now the French Government has done nothing to hasten the release of the prisoners there... French policies are not making our lives any easier," the journalist added. [passage omitted]

ASALA Calls for Execution of French Hostage

NC070756 Paris AFP in English 0749 GMT
7 Oct 86

[Text] Beirut, Oct 7 (AFP) — The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) on Tuesday called on the Islamic Jihad to execute a French journalist it is holding hostage.

In a statement read by telephone to a Western news agency here, a man claiming to be a spokesman for ASALA said it was urging the Islamic Jihad to execute "the Zionist spy" Jean-Paul Kauffmann to "mark the visit of the Zionist (Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on) Peres to France", who is expected in Paris on Wednesday.

"We urge the Islamic Jihad to offer a centenary present to French Zionists by immediately carrying out the sentence of the Sharia (Islamic law)", the caller said.

"Let that serve as a lesson to all those who lend their support to Zionists, who have usurped the Arab and Islamic nation of Palestine."

Mr Peres is to visit France for 48 hours in a private capacity before he hands over the premiership to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Further on ASALA 'Communique'

NC070855 Paris AFP in English 0835 GMT
7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, Oct 7 (AFP) — [Passage omitted] In its communique, ASALA went on to say "the blood of our martyr Aram Basmadjian, killed by the French intelligence services in his prison cell on April 12, 1985, has not yet dried."

"In the name of this martyr, we pronounce the death sentence against the Israeli (French President Francois) Mitterand (sic) and this sentence will be carried out however long it takes us."

Aram Basmadjian was a member of a four-man commando, who took hostages at the Turkish Consulate on September 24, 1981. He was found hanged in his cell while serving a seven-year prison sentnece.

ASALA also demanded the release of three Arab prisoners being held in French jails, Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, suspected leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, Anis Naqqash, serving a life sentence for the attempted assassination of former Iranian Prime Minister Dr. Shahpur Bakhtiar, and ASALA militant Varadjian Garbidijian. [passage omitted]

PFLP Spokesman on Israeli Air Strike 6 Oct

NC061138 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] According to the NNA correspondent in 'Akkar, eight Israeli planes raided this region, particularly the villages of Majdala, (Sayhun), Birqayil, Al-Muhammarah, Tall al-Hayyat, Duhur (al-Subyah), and Al-Khirbah, at 0715 today. Two PFLP positions were the targets of this raid.

The PFLP military spokesman has informed us that the raid left one person wounded and heavily damaged the two positions. The spokesman also noted that the planes had dropped time-delay rockets and bombs that exploded immediately after the raid.

In a statement to the NNA correspondent, PFLP military official Abu Khalid said: We expect such attacks by the Israeli enemy. They seek to destroy the Lebanese and Palestinian nationalist spirit. He added: Consequently, we have taken all the necessary precautions. This is particularly reflected in the losses we sustained. Only one PFLP member was wounded and a certain amount of material damage sustained. The war will be a protracted one, the PFLP official affirmed, because we will reply to this treacherous aggression just as we did to the Nahariyya operation. He said: We will confront the enemy wherever he may be, even his agents inside Lebanon. This is not new. We expect further raids every day and every minute.

In a similar development, a spokesman for the Syrian Social Nationalist Party has affirmed that his party's positions in Al-Kurah came under Israeli bombardment. However, the spokesman did not specify these positions.

Gunboats Reported Off Lebanese Coast

NC061944 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] A maritime source in Sidon said this evening that Israeli gunboats have been conducting continuous patrols off the Lebanese coast since this morning. The patrols, which are still going on, extend from Tyre as far as Al-Awwali, north of Sidon.

Islamic Official Assassinated in West Beirut

NC070700 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0645 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Shaykh Subhi Salih, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Sharia Council [al-Majlis al-Islami al-Shar'iy al-A'la], was assassinated today as he left his house in Saqiyat al-Jinzir in West Beirut for the Khalid ibn al-Walid Mosque. According to security reports, two masked gunmen riding on a motorcycle opened fire at Shaykh Salih with a pistol equipped with a silencer. His body was taken to the American University Hospital.

'Emergency' Meeting Held on Official's Murder

NC070835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Official security departments continue to investigate the circumstances surrounding this morning's abominable crime to which Shaykh Subhi Salih fell victim. This horrendous crime has generated a wave of indignation and condemnation among religious, spiritual, political, and ideological circles, particularly in view of the fact that the late Shaykh Salih was a prominent man of religion and ideology in Lebanon and the Arab world. He

was also a university professor and the deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Council. [passage omitted]

His eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, who is currently on a visit to Moscow, has been informed of the assassination. An emergency meeting was held at the Mufti's office this morning to discuss the circumstances of the crime. The meeting is still in progress.

Al-Jumayyil Condemns Murder

NC071211 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has condemned the assassination of Dr Subhi Salih in Saqiyat al-Jinzir this morning. President al-Jumayyil considers the martyrdom of Shaykh Salih to be a great loss in view of the deceased's qualities on a national, academic, and religious level. The president of the republic has asked official security departments to investigate this abominable crime and to unravel the circumstances which surround it.

The president also offered condolences to his eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the republic, and to the family of the deceased. The president has decided to bestow the Al-Arz Medal of Knight Order upon the late Shaykh Salih in appreciation for his sacrifices for the sake of the homeland and education.

Lebanese Forces Offer Condolences

NC071009 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Commenting on the assassination of Shaykh Subhi Salih, lawyer Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, made the following statement:

Having failed to liquidate the homeland, they [not further identified] are liquidating its key figures. Shaykh Subhi Salih was a man who enriched the homeland in the fields of thought, jurisprudence, and politics. His death is not only a great loss for the Sunnite sect, but for Lebanon as a whole.

On behalf of the Executive Committee chairman and the entire Lebanese Forces, as well as myself, we offer heartfelt condolences to the family of the deceased and to the Mufti's office. We affirm that Lebanon will never fall regardless of the calamity.

Car Bomb Explodes in Al-Biqa' Valley

NC071239 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT
7 Oct 86

[Text] Beirut, Oct 7 (AFP) — A car-bomb exploded Tuesday in Lebanon's Syrian-controlled eastern Al-Biqa' valley, injuring one person, press correspondents in the region said.

The explosive charge in a Peugeot 504, estimated at 10 kilos (22 pounds), went off at 1:00 P.M. (1000 GMT) about 30 yards from an office of Fatah dissidents of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The office is situated on the road between Shtawrah, east of Beirut, and the Syrian border.

Earlier Tuesday, a small bomb hidden in a dustbin went off in Zahlah, the main town in the Al-Biqa' valley. The bomb was near a cafe, but also close to a training centre for pro-Syrian Christian militias loyal to Elie Hubayqah, the press correspondents said. Neither attack was claimed.

Fighting Reportedly Continues in Al-Rashidiyah

NC062023 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] AFP has quoted a Palestinian spokesman for the PFLP as saying that clashes between the Palestinians and the Amal Movement's militia are continuing in the vicinity of the camps in the Tyre area. The spokesman said that since last night Al-Rashidiyah camp has been the target of intermittent shelling and sniper fire. He affirmed that the camp was still coming under shellfire this afternoon.

In the meantime, a security official in the Amal Movement stated that the Palestinian fighters in the camp fired six shells at an Amal position on the outskirts of Al-Rashidiyah. There were no casualties. According to AFP, reporters in Tyre said that shooting could still be heard this afternoon; Amal gunmen were using a bulldozer to build ramparts, and were setting up a post overlooking Al-Rashidiyah camp.

Lebanese Forces Go Back on Commitment To Close Ports

NC061633 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] A responsible source in the Lebanese Forces has issued the following statement:

For the 6th consecutive day, the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] have continued to ignore the government dialogue committee's recommendation to close the illegal ports and hand over the legal ones to the state. Although the Lebanese Forces unilaterally began to carry out this recommendation, the port of Al-Awza'i, controlled by Amal, and the port of Khaldah, controlled by the PSP, are still receiving and unloading ships, contrary to the commitment made at dialogue committee meetings. Furthermore, officials of these two illegal ports are still in touch with domestic and foreign shipping companies. They have told these companies that the ports continue to operate as usual and will not close down.

The monitoring apparatus of the Lebanese Forces, in cooperation with official authorities, observed several ships unloading at the port of Khaldah today. These ships are the *(Blacklie)*, the *Najm*, and the *Anis II*. The arrival of another ship, named the *(Cordella)*, which is on its way from Cyprus, is expected at the same port. Meanwhile, two ships have unloaded at Al-Awza'i Port and the Amal office in Cyprus is still functioning as usual, carrying out customs, forwarding transactions, shipping cargo, and arranging for the arrival of ships at the Amal Movement's

Al-Awza'i Port. Thus, scores of ships have docked at the ports of Al-Awza'i and Khaldah in the past week.

In light of these open and blatant violations, for which the Amal Movement and the PSP are fully responsible, we state the following:

1. In view of the fact that the other party has not closed the illegal ports, the Lebanese Forces consider that they are free to absolve themselves from their commitment to this matter.

2. The Lebanese Forces affirm that they will be ready to close all their ports once again, as soon as the other parties undertake to hand over the legal ports and close the illegal ones.

Karami on Security, Ports, Israeli Raids

NC061814 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents after a meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee on 6 October — place not given — recorded]

[Text][Karami]The Coordination Committee members reviewed the ongoing interactions, particularly those in the eastern areas, following the 27 September events. What is going on now is quite striking. The disparity between the Lebanese Forces and the other key political and spiritual figures, the statements they have exchanged, and the various press conferences all indicate that the difference in their views will persist until things become stable and until the legitimate authorities are once more in control. Until this happens, we can never consider that the citizens' interests are being properly served.

We should also take note of the situation along the demarcation line and the indiscriminate shelling, most of which is directed against the western areas and the southern suburb. This suggests that all these events are being fabricated to disguise what is really going on. The Army units, which are present on both sides of the demarcation line, must play their part, maintain security, prevent incidents from taking place, and also ensure that one of the crossing points is opened. This will help the traders, employees, and workers at the port carry out their duties. The port is a vital artery for both East and West Beirut, and commodities must be allowed through into West Beirut. Once this has been done, the decision made by the dialogue committee will be fully in effect. I have spoken with Minister Nabih Birri, and I am pleased to say that he expressed his willingness to turn over the illegal port, or legal port, as he describes it. This will enable the national treasury to recover its rights, which have been usurped by this or that party.

We also discussed the security situation in West Beirut, and we noted that there has been an increase in the number of robberies and that some apartments have been taken over. We discussed this issue thoroughly, and it was very clear to us that the legitimate forces, namely the regular forces, must do their full duty and prevent these violations. This is all I have to say for the moment.

[Correspondent] Your Excellency the Prime Minister, Israeli acts of aggression took a new turn today when Israeli warplanes attacked some positions in the North [words indistinct].

[Karami] This came as no surprise to us. We have become accustomed to this aggressive and occupational state doing such things in parts of our beloved south. This unjust, militarist, and racist state is carrying out oppressive acts of aggression against our citizens and kinfolk throughout the country. Public opinion abroad, as well as the UN Security Council, must be made aware of these acts of aggression against Lebanon and its inhabitants, so that all efforts may be devoted to ensuring that the UN resolution is implemented and the enemy is withdrawn from our land for good.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, my final question is about the dialogue. Will the dialogue committee meetings continue, and has an early date been set for the next session?

[Karami] I have made it clear that all parties expressed their readiness to continue the dialogue so as to reach an agreement that will bring about reconciliation among the Lebanese people and put an end to the differences and the crisis. We are waiting for the people abroad to come home and then a date will be fixed for the committee members to resume the dialogue.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Mr Prime Minister.

Birri Comments on Camps Situation, Ports

NC062037 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] In a statement today, Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, said that the attacks on the Amal Movement in the vicinity of Al-Rashidiyah camp represent a conspiracy. This particular moment was chosen for these attacks to make it appear that an infiltration operation was being mounted against the Amal ranks in reply to that of East Beirut. He emphasized that he would not permit sedition or any infiltration attempt to succeed, and called on the honest ranks of the Palestinian National Salvation Front to deal decisively with the defeatist Palestinians. This should be a Palestinian duty and not a Lebanese one, he added, and these honest people should not listen to nervous and emotional statements or talk about imaginary massacres. Instead, they should carefully read 'Arafat's words and his appeal to the Arab states to end what he called the massacres in the camps or allow him to come and defend them. This man who was quick to leave the south when the first shots were fired, deserting the Palestinian camps and their inhabitants at the time of the Israeli invasion, now wants to return and protect the camps from the people who fought against Israel.

Minister Birri pointed out that he has a copy of an official circular drawn up by the Lebanese foreign ministry after it was found that Palestinians were returning to Lebanon. This document says that Palestinians were entering the country using invalid papers. Birri stated that he is ready to produce this circular should anyone deny its existence.

On the issue of the ports, Minister Birri said that the Amal Movement was the first to hand over any port, when it gave up control of the port of Tyre. He stressed that Al-Awza'i port is ready to be turned over to the legitimate authorities, as Tyre was. He added: There has been aobsolutely no default on our part.

Jumayyil Meets With UN Envoy, Receives Message

NC071021 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] President Amin al-Jumayyil received Jean-Claude Aime, assistant UN under secretary general, this morning as part of the Lebanese and international efforts being made to stabilize the situation in southern Lebanon. [passage omitted]

On leaving the Presidential Palace, Aime said that he had delivered a message to the president from the UN secretary general. The message dealt with the situation in the south and the issue of sending a Lebanese Army unit there. He expressed hope that the situation in the south would improve.

Responding to a question on when this unit would be sent to the south, he stated: This question should be posed to the Army command. He referred to the current meetings being held between the Army command and the UNIFIL commander for this purpose.

Hizballah Leader Views Current Situation in South

PM070915 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
1-7 Oct 86 p 11

[Interview with Lebanese Shi'ite Spiritual Leader Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah by Ruba Kabbarah in Beirut; date not given]

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, one of the spiritual leaders of Hizballah Party, refuses to admit any connection between him and that organization. Instead he talks about the "Islamic tendency" [al-Halah al-Islamiyah] and his direct responsibility for creating it in Lebanon. Hizballah is now considered one of the main groups in the south facing Israel and the UN forces. Ruba Kabbarah met with Shaykh Fadlallah in Beirut and held the following interview with him on issues concerning the south and the call for an Islamic republic in Lebanon:

[Kabbarah] The Amal Movement has threatened to strike at any group that attacks the French contingent because it wants to ensure that the French contingent and the UN forces remain in the south. Do you agree with Amal's position on the importance of keeping these forces there, and what would the situation be like on the ground if the French withdrew, especially between Hizballah and the Amal Movement?

[Fadlallah] The attacks on the UN forces and the French have not come only from the "Islamic tendency." We know that that was all started by the brothers in the Amal Movement in retaliation for the killing of some of the movement's fighters, but then all those who wanted to embarrass the emergency forces or compromise international policy and those who wanted to gain political positions found room to act. Regarding the claim that withdrawal of the emergency forces would have unusual repercussions in relation to evacuation of people or to the sectarian conflict, I do not share these fears. The people of the south suffered evacuation during the Israeli invasion despite the presence of the emergency forces. Furthermore, Israel is still committing aggressions against the people of the south and the emergency forces cannot prevent it from doing so. We are not against the emergency forces, and I do not think that there is any advantage in attacking them. If we do not want them then we can express our opposition inside Lebanon, but we are opposed to the policy drawn up for the emergency forces at the Security Council, which has turned them into forces seeking to cripple the movement of the mujahadin, not to stand against Israeli attacks on the people of the south. These forces are meant to protect Israel from the mujahadin, not protect the south from Israel. We do not forget that some of the emergency forces have kept silent about the operations of the mujahadin and some have proved to be good representatives of their nations, but these are special cases involving individual members or units and have nothing to do with the general policy of the emergency forces.

[Kabbarah] In your view, what is the position of the Palestinians in the south?

[Fadlallah] Naturally the Palestinian situation is complex because of the inter-Palestinian differences, because of the ebb and flow of the regional conditions surrounding them and the international attempts to liquidate their cause completely and turn them into mere refugees. That is why there is confusion, difficulty, and in some cases despair in the Palestinian arena, especially in the south. We believe that the Palestinians have a right to fight Israel and to do so with the Islamic fighters, but we believe that an "Islamic tendency" should emerge in the Palestinian arena to safeguard it against falling victim to the capitulationist plans aimed to liquidate the Palestinian cause. We support the fighting and struggling Palestinian guns that aim to regain Palestine jointly with the Islamic forces and all the forces of freedom in the world. I do no believe that anyone has a right to stop anyone else from regaining his land, especially if that land is also the land of Islam. I think that the political situation in the region is geared toward getting rid of the Palestinian cause and not Israel. That is the Palestinians' problem. The aim is to exhaust them in internal wars and rancor among themselves or within the society they live in.

[Kabbarah] With the mounting violence abroad (France, Karachi, Istanbul) and an international position which does not distinguish between resistance against Israel and the so-called "terrorism," how do you think all that will affect the resistance against Israel?

[Fadlallah] The talk about the question of terrorism has been based on terrorism as seen by the United States, or in other words on the question of the kidnapped Americans. We know that U.S. circles use psychiatrists and sociologists to come up with sensational phrases that will be popular with world public opinion and so pave the way for the success of their slogans and designs. Terrorism is a relative matter. People who want to be free and want to confront the forces which stand in the way of liberation causes must look for all possible means to use for the liberation

of their territory, economy, and policies. They do not consider anything forbidden in the pursuit of these objectives. The legitimacy of every means stems from the legitimacy of the end sought. The purpose of raising the issue of terrorism and the concentration on the Arab and Islamic worlds in particular is to protect Israeli and imperialist interests. We know that Europe has followed the United States in this respect because it is subservient to the United States, not because it absolutely believes in its slogans. We believe that the problem of terrorism cannot be solved their way because that creates despair in people and turns everyone into a spontaneous, intrinsic ticking bomb. Very often we receive young men and women who come to us seeking an edict for martyrdom and seeking money when they need it. We suffer a lot if we try to prevent them because they say that what they are doing is the result not of desperation but of a state of revolution against the present reality and against persecution. So I do not believe that the way used by the United States, Israel, or Europe against terrorism can possibly yield results unfavorable to the resistance against Israel. It will not lead to the downfall of entire nations but could produce a reaction that would burn the persecutors.

[Kabbarah] On what do you base your rejection of Resolution 425, and do you not agree with those who maintain that opposing that resolution would practically lead to the continued presence of Israel in the south?

[Fadlallah] There are two trends of political thought regarding UN resolutions on the Lebanese question or any other Arab question. One trend views matters from a national angle in isolation from the pan-Arab and Islamic angles, and the other views national issues from a pan-Arab or Islamic angle. Thinking in a national context divorced from the general context naturally leads to reconciliation with Israel and not just security arrangements with it or the end of resistance against it. The narrow regional approach does not take into consideration the organic link with the whole and considers no issue outside the national framework to be of any importance. Those with a national, regional, narrow frame of mind talk about Resolution 425 as the promised dream because it speaks of unconditional Israeli withdrawal. They whisper in their lobbies that they do not want to lose their territory as others did before them and that they have yet to see a comprehensive Arab-Islamic strategy. In my view, this kind of thinking leads to peace with Israel as the way to ensure security, stability, sovereignty, and independence for Lebanon and the other Arab states which have already used that approach or are likely to in the future. We, on the other hand, believe that the problems of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, or Egypt are a part of the mother problem, which is the Palestinian problem resulting from the Jewish control of Palestine with the support of the United Nations and the states it represents. This understanding of the issue requires one to be politically hypersensitive and to detect the Israeli factor in any UN resolution. That is why those who hold this belief reject the UN resolutions on the basis of their political concept of the United Nations, which is that the United Nations believes that Israel's presence in Palestine is legitimate.

[Kabbarah] Hizballah is the only Shi'ite organization that has rejected Resolution 425. The other popular, political, and religious leaderships, such as the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, the Ja'fari Edicts House, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, and the Amal leadership, have accepted it. Do you fear the consequences of this division within the Shi'ite sect?

[Fadlallah] We do no believe this will reflect effectively or negatively on the position of the Shi'ite Muslims. I do not want to use the word sect because it denotes a tribal state. Throughout their history the Shi'ites have had jurisprudential differences. At every stage there has been more than one authority. They are also used to political differences. There are cases in past history of more than one leader and more than one political trend or party. We therefore do not believe that it will have a very negative effect. Such a situation could have its own problems like any case of disagreement. We believe that those who supported Resolution 425 or parts of it were driven by opposition to those who rejected it.

Sikhs Attack Indian Embassy in Beirut 6 Oct

NC070531 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] It seems that the Sikh war against the Indian regime has been transferred to Lebanon. Some 50 people of the Sikh sect attacked the Indian Embassy in Al-Sana'i' in Beirut yesterday. The attackers clashed with embassy guards and employees. They took down the embassy's flag and destroyed the poster of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The attack was precipitated by a delay in the completion of the attackers' consular documents. Security was restored following the arrival of the Internal Security Forces at the embassy.

Syrians Expropriate Hospital for Hubayqah Use

NC070741 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Our radio has learned that Syrian intelligence personnel have entered the Talshiha Hospital in Zahlah and ordered the nuns there to leave the building. The Syrians said they were sequestrating the building to house groups loyal to Elie Hubayqah [former chairman of the Lebanese Forces' Executive Committee]. Explaining the reasons for this sequestration, the Syrians told the nuns that the people in question badly needed housing with the approach of winter. It has been learned that the Syrians intend to transform the hospital into barracks for Hubayqah's followers. [passage omitted] Several attempts were made to persuade the Syrians to stop this sequestration, but none of these proved successful. The nuns working at the hospital have left for Beirut.

Al-Asad Receives French-Arab Society Head

JN051353 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 5 Oct (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad today received (Lucien Paterlaine), head of the French-Arab friendship society in France. Talks dealt with Arab-French relations in general and Syrian-French relations in particular in light of the tendentious, hostile campaign to which these relations are being subjected. Talks also dealt with the need to refute this campaign and continue the consolidation of Arab-French relations in the interest of both sides.

Further on Meeting

JN052107 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Louis Faris Dispatch from Damascus carried within the "Panorama" program]

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received French writer and journalist (Lucien Paterlaine) in Damascus today. The French writer told me after the meeting that the Syrian president strongly condemned the bomb attacks in France. He said President Al-Asad considers all hints and accusations leveled against Syria by some French media as unjustified and within the Zionist campaign intended to disturb the good Syrian-French relations.

According to (Paterlaine), Al-Asad described the French attitude toward Syria and the Arab issues as good and constructive, adding that he is convinced that the president harbors friendly feelings toward President Mitterrand and Prime Minister J. Chirac. He also said that President Al-Asad is eager to maintain and develop Franco-Syrian relations. He said that Al-Asad categorically denied any Syrian involvement in the terrorist operations in Europe either directly or indirectly.

Al-Asad, according to the French writer, said that since Chiracassumed power, Syria feels that French stands toward the Arab states and the Palestinian question have become extremely positive and that Syria senses France's sincere desire to develop its ties with the Arab world.

Al-Asad Cables Honecker on National Day

JN061133 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 6 Oct (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad sent a conratulatory cable today to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the anniversary of the founding of the GDR. In his cable, President al-Asad expressed his heartfelt congratulations and good wishes to Chairman Honecker, the SED Central Committee, and the GDR people. Al-Asad also expressed confidence in the continued development of relations between the two countries to the mutual benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of peace and justice in the region and the world.

President al-Asad also expressed his high appreciation for the GDR's principled stands in support of Syria's struggle to liberate the Arab territory occupied by Israel.

Peres Addresses Knesset 7 Oct
TA071009 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0805 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Political address by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the Knesset on the conclusion of his term in office — live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, honorable Knesset, 2 years and 1 month ago this government received the Knesset's mandate, and it is about to return it to the Knesset within the next few days. When this government took office we faced economic collapse, we were entangled in the Lebanese quagmire, sectarian and religious tensions threatened to split our society, and the peace process was frozen and in danger of dying out. Worst of all, however, was the fact that there were those who ceased to believe in the country, there were those who claimed that Israel has ceased to be realistic and has lost its real strength, that its economy cannot be rehabilitated, that there is no chance for internal coexistence, that Israeli democracy has been undermined, and that there is no chance for peace. The last 2 years have proven that the pessimists and prophets of doom were mistaken. It has been proven that this nation has great strength, that Israel is again acting realistically, truthfully, with internal energy and in the spirit of Zionism. We have done this not through declarations, demagoguery, and adventurism. Without seeking easy solutions we, all the people of Israel, have taken the difficult but correct path — the path of confronting reality as it is, of advancing patiently and diligently.

We told the people the truth: When I presented this government to the Knesset 2 years ago I said that this government will have to depend upon goodwill just as much as on a majority. I said that we will have to prove that to rule means to convince; that a new style will have to take its place along with the controversies; that along with the rule of law we will cultivate mutual respect between religious and secular Jews, between various sects, between the generations, and between various nations; that we will do everything possible to join our forces in order to push the country forward.

We have dedicated the last 2 years to this mission, and indeed, the country moved forward: Tensions have decreased, new coalitions of goodwill have been created, the style has changed beyond recognition, the social storm has subsided, and the social diversity has become a creative and nourishing force. Demagoguery has retreated to a dark and obscure corner; sectarian partitions have been lowered and were even removed. An atmosphere of renewed faith has begun to develop in the country. Today everybody knows that democracy is the only tool which we have in order to navigate our lives between the controversies and differences among us. We opened a new era of an Israel that exists in stability and hope; an era of mutual toleration, of firm initiative and moderate style; an era marked by a stable economy and a currency that regained its value; an era when we no longer have to prove our power to the world by boasts and demostrations, but rather through open relations with the world, relations that have been developed with confidence and without anxiety. We have tried not to waste even one day in these 2 years, but 2 years are a short time. The new era is only beginning.

Under difficult political conditions we have created an infrastructure for a growing economy and for new industry; an infrastructure for peace with our neighbors that will be based upon a combination of the IDF's power anbd political wisdom; an infrastructure that will again make Israel attractive to immigrants; an infrastructure for a pluralistic society, a society in which we will be less Ashkenazi and less Sephardic, less extreme in our religion and in our secularism, but more Israeli.

We will never again have to seek easy solutions — terrible wastefulness and deafening vociferousness — because this period is over. In the economic sphere we promised to calm down the agitated economy, and I quote: To stabilize the economy, decrease inflation, improve our balance of payments, prevent unemployment, and preserve a fair income for the workers. We also said that in the end we will rehabilitate the economy not through blows, but through ongoing dialogue between all its constituents: the Histadrut and the manufacturers, the farmers and the government. This promise has also been fulfilled. We created such a dialogue in the economy, and thanks to it there has indeed been a great change in our economy. There is no other country in the world that has been able to bring about as great an economic change in 2 years as Israel has. No economic plan could have brought about the results we achieved without the responsibility shown by all the sectors of the public and by the heads of industry themselves. The results speak for themselves: Inflation has gone down from 445 percent to 16 percent annually; the government stopped printing money and now it does not channel any money into the economy. The deficit in terms of the national product has gone down to zero; foreign currency reserves have risen by 30 percent. It is true that income has gone up by $1 billion, but exports have gone up by $1.5 billion. The national product has started to grow, and once again we have a strong and dependable currency. These are economic, social, and national achievements the likes of which we have never known — achievements thath give the Israeli economy pride and reliability and that can serve as a sound infrastructure for the continuing momentum.

In the security sphere we promised to ensure the safety of the Galilee settlements and to bring our soldiers back home. At the time people spoke about a quagmire, a blunder, a tragedy. The roadside bombs caused casualties daily. The Lebanese nightmare is over; we fulfilled our promise: The IDF has withdrawn from Lebanon on the basis of a detailed plan prepared by the defense minister and the General Staff. The Galilee today is more in need of economic than security aid. The security strip has proven itself. We have withdrawn from Lebanon, which continues to be a bloody whirlpool that brings destruction upon itself and whoever wants to create a new order there. The end of the war in Lebanon enables the IDF to again concentrate on building up its strength, on training, on the integration of new weapons, and on developing a combat doctrine that will suit the challenges of the future.

The IDF has also shown what it can do in the war against terrorism and has proven that its long arm will search out and punish those who brandish a murderous dagger. The Israeli Air Force attack on the Force 17 headquarters in Tunisia made it clear that even a far away base will not bring immunity to those who send out the terrorists. The PLO has been removed from Tunisia and now is wallowing in its weakness. Today Israel can say with satisfaction that it is no longer alone in firmly combatting international terrorism. This fight must be continued

through international coordination as long as the evil hand is prepared to strike at defenseless civilians. Knesset members, let us all express our thanks to those who shoulder the burden of the war against terrorism: first and foremost the IDF, and then the other security branches, soldiers in uniform and soldiers who remain anonymous.

In the political sphere we have called upon King Husayn to enter direct negotiations, and I quote: To regard the Jordan River as a river nourishing the fields of the farmers rather than as a dividing line of endless fighting and threats. We have not reached the negotiations, but the door has been opened. Negotiations between us and Jordan are under way through the United States — these are negotiations that are meant to prepare the negotiations. The situation on both sides of the Jordan River has changed completely. There are no more negotiations between Jordan and the PLO; these negotiations have ended. The PLO's terror bases in Jordan have been uprooted. Terrorism in the territories has gone down by 50 percent; all the mayors in the territories are Arabs. The economy has revived an many obstacles have been removed; an Arab bank has been established in Nabulus. There are new conditions and relations which enable all the inhabitants, both Jews and Arabs, to enjoy peaceful coexistence and security.

As for Egypt, we promised, and I quote: To attempt to settle our differences, and we hope that Egypt will return its ambassador to Israel. This too has been fulfilled. The solution of the Tabah issue removed the main obstacle to thawing relations with Egypt. The appointment of an Egyptian ambassador to Israel, the change in bilateral relations, and the resumption of a political dialogue on various levels reflects the new era in bilateral relations. The Alexandria summit raised bilateral relations and the Israeli-Egyptian dialogue to new heights, and illustrated both countries' adherence to a strategy of peace.

We promised to expand the windows we have opened in Africa, and we have indeed renewed relations with two of the most important countries in Africa: the Ivory Coast and Cameroon. However, the most dramatic development was the meeting in Ifrane between King Hassan and myself, a meeting that opened new horizons for important developments in the future on the African continent, in the Muslim world and in our Arab region. Moreover, this meeting was a breakthrough in broadening the circle of dialogue. It showed that there is a camp thath reacts with courage to Israel's peace policy and that is willing to reject the Rejectionist Front. It legitimized direct negotiations that are completely open — negotiations held in broad daylight.

We have undertaken to bring about better relations with Europe, and indeed there has been a considerable change in our relations with European countries. No longer is the PLO excused for everything and Israel blamed for everything. There is a renewed respect for Israel, its motives, and its initiatives. We have established diplomatic relations with Spain and consular relations with Poland. Many other countries in Western and Eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa do not hesitate to develop trade, tourism, and cultural relations with us. As far as the United States is concerned, we have also fulfilled what we promised. Let me quote: To act together out of mutual trust to bring about tighter cooperation. We have cooperated to form the peace policy for the Middle East, to solve the Tabah problem, to change the policy vis-a-vis Jordan and the territories, to fight international terrorism, and to search for ways to improve the economic situation in the entire region. New and important elements have been added to our relations: strategic cooperation has been actualized; negotiations to establish a free trade zone, which were begun by the former government, have ended and been implemented; we received special aid amounting to $1.5 billion to assist in the implementation of the economic plan; we have agreed to establish a large VOA relay station; and we have joined the Strategic Defense Initiative research program. We owe special thanks to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, to his deputy, to Secretary of State George Shultz, to other Cabinet members and to Congress members for their deep faith in us and for the cooperation which we have enjoyed. With their help we managed to bring a lost tribe, Ethiopian Jewry, back home, and they stand by us in our fight for Soviet Jewry and Jews who suffer in other countries.

The dialogue with the Soviet Union has begun. It is difficult to assess its chances. In any event I will continue to act to change the Soviet policy in our region in general, and all that concerns Soviet Jewry in particular, because for us immigration has always been and will continue to be a supreme requirement.

Knesset members, we have fulfilled the commitment we gave this house by rehabilitating the economy, withdrawing from Lebanon, saving the peace with Egypt, establishing a new coexistence in the territories, preserving the peace process, improving Israel's international position, and by decreasing internal tensions. Thus the people's faith in the country, in its internal strength and security power, in its economic stability, in the reliability of what it says and in its determination to continue the peace process, has been renewed.

Mr Speaker, the importance of the next 2 years will be determined by the adherence to the government guidelines and by preservationof an ongoing Israeli initiative in all areas. We have not solved all the economic problems. We have still not found ways to solve the problem of unemployment in one place and the shortage of workers in another. Our agriculture is facing a severe crisis which was created through the accumulation of debts during the period of inflation. Industry needs incentives for exports, because export is the supreme test of our progress. Our economy needs structural reform, because bureaucracy is still overgrown. And most importantly, the economy must begin to grow. All of these necessitate a tax and capital market reform — that is, we must embrace a tax policy which will encourage work and productivity. We must adopt a policy which will turn the capital toward productive investments. While preserving the stability of our currency, we must turn to growth and focus on industrial and agricultural exports. We will have to reduce government bureaucracy and government spending. Most important, we will have to invest in the individual, to educate him, to enable him to live in a just society with mutual respect and equality. Let us recall that we are living in an era of scientific and technological revolution, and the quality of the individual more than natural reserves will determine our future. All this will be impossible without continuing a fair and dignified dialogue with the Histadrut, the industrialists, farmers, and tourism, trade, and export people.

In the security sphere let us not forget that without the supreme effort made by the defense establishment, headed by the defense minister, to cut the defense budget, it is doubtful whether we could have implemented the economic rehabilitation plan. However, in view of the challenges facing the IDF we will have to ensure an appropriate defense budget for the future. It is inconceivable to think about Israel's deterrence power, the war against terrorism, and the continuation of the peace process without a strong IDF that is well trained and properly armed and equipped — an IDF that will have the necessary tools.

In the sphere of settlements this government has undertaken to promote settlement in all areas of the country. What are all the areas of the country? Whoever looks with open eyes at the map of Israel will immediately see that the main effort must be concentrated in two places: the Galilee, which today shoulders the main security burden, and the Negev, which constitutes one half of western Eretz Yisra'el and which at present is in the midst of a settlement freeze and which is in a bleak mood. Today, upon the 100th anniversay of the birth of the greatest Israeli statesman, David Ben-Gurion, we must return to his great vision of developing the Negev, Galilee and Jerusalem.

The issue of immigration must stand at the center of our activity as a Jewish state. In Syria, Iran, Ethiopia, and South Africa we are facing situations that require special action. However, on the eve of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit — to which we wish complete success — the issue of Soviet Jewry will be the focus of our actions. No voice will be lowered, no action avoided, every chance will be exhausted, every opening will be used to enable Soviet Jews to live as Jews according to the tradition of their forefathers, to pray to the God of Israel, to educate their children on the basis of their tradition, to cleave to Zion, and to reach the haven of their homeland. This is not an anti-Soviet action, but rather an action stemming from the basic rights of humanity and from the uniqueness of the Jewish people. However, we will not give up on immigration from the Western countries, because the issue of immigration is crucial for us. If we manage to turn Israel into a light for Israelis the diaspora will also be flooded by a new light, and thus Israel will turn into a magnet for immigration, an Israel of security and peace, an Israel which will be attractive to immigrants.

Members of Knesset, we are not searching for peace out of fear, and we are not afraid to search for peace. The choice now facing all the people of the region is either to build a framework within which we can work toward full peace or to leave a slide on which we can deteriorate into a war. We would like to fill the time gap between the danger of sliding into war and between the building of a structure for peace by holding a dialogue with the Arab world, or at least with part of it, to attain honorable solutions that will ensure peace. The peace process is, after all, also part of peace itself. Therefore, the main objective must be direct, face-to-face negotiations between us and the relevant Arab side. The choice is between negotiations without preconditions and between preconditions which will make any negotiations impossible.

Considerable effort has been made in this direction. Three Arab countries — Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco — have announced their willingness to hold direct negotiations. There are additional Arab countries that support such negotiations, although not in public. At this stage, what is lacking on the part of the Arabs for negotiations to begin is, on one hand, an international forum and, on the other, agreement on the composition of a Palestinian delegation. Israel does not need international accompaniment. However, Jordan announced that without such a forum, it cannot join in the negotiations. Egypt supports Jordan's position. As said, we are willing to hold negotiations without an international forum; however, we are unable to hold negotiations without Jordan and without a Palestinian element in its delegation. Thus we agreed to an international forum which will enable negotiations to begin. As far as we know, Jordan also agreed that the international forum would not replace direct negotiations, but rather support them; that such a forum would not have the power to dictate or cancel agreements reached by the sides; that the real negotiations would be conducted in bilateral geographical committees without any external intereference and without being conditional upon progress made in negotiations being conducted by another committee.

We will agree that the Palestinian representatives be authentic representatives; that is, be able to express their true positions without fear — the opposite of communism; in other words, Palestinians who will be able to express their true positions and not those they have been ordered to express, and certainly without them fearing us or terrorism; that is to say, representatives who hold explicit views, but without guns, without threats, and without dictates. We believe that there are many Palestinian leaders who, once rid of the threat of terrorism, will be able to come and participate in negotiations, express the aspirations of their people, and together with Jordan and us reach a solution to the Palestinian problem. It is already clear to Jordan and most of the Palestinians, just as it is clear to us, that the only way to solve the Palestinian problem is within a Jordanian-Palestinian framework.

A constructive international accompaniment could fulfill a supportive role in the negotations the moment they get on the right track. This can be done in two ways: through economic assistance, and through the eradication of international terrorism. The international assistance in freeing the area from the chains of war must take the form of the creation of an international fund that will financially assist those countries in the region which are in difficulty but which do not waste their resources by preparing for war. It must also take the form of an organization set up to fight international terrorism, which would relieve the world of vicious manslaughter and the Arab world of paralyzing fear. We have submitted and will submit detailed plans in these spheres.

As for us, and as far as things depend on us, we must work to maintain a climate of dialogue, to prevent an escalation of rhetoric and threats, to strengthen our ties with Egypt, to nurture the coexistence and frankness in the territories, to continue the dialogue with Morocco and other Arab countries, to coordinate policy with the United States, to strengthen Israel's international standing, and to progress from a country in need of aid to a country able and willing to offer assistance to other nations.

Mr Chairman and members of Knesset, the road to peace is winding, but it is not blocked. The road to peace is long, but it is the right road nonetheless. Peace naturally requires two sides,

and one of them is the Arab side which has its own qualms, fears, aspirations, and expectations. However, there is no such thing as a unilateral peace. There is only peace between parties, and it is not shameful to take this fact into account. Peace, however, also has a third side — tomorrow and tomorrow's generation. Will they inherit only swords, only the dangers of war? Even if the road is long and the effort great, we are obliged to leave in our wake a chance for another tomorrow — a tomorrow of hope, a tomorrow of peace for all nations and their young generations living in our region.

In concluding my remarks, I remember the words of my teacher and mentor, David Ben-Gurion, and I quote him: The Jewish nation has never lost faith in itself and in the victory of world justice. The Messianic concept, the idea of national and human redemption which has lain at the heart of our nation throughout the years, is becoming a living reality. And though we are only at the outset and the way before us is long and difficult, we are confident that the great promise inherent in the Messianic concept, in the idea of national and human redemption, meaning equality for mankind, peace, and world justice, which Isaiah the prophet foresaw: "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more," is not merely wishful thinking. Rather it is a human and Jewish necessity that will surely come to pass.

Cabinet Meets on Hammer Appointment, Rotation
TA060819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] This morning the Cabinet approved the appointment of Knesset Member Zvulun Hammer as minister of religious affairs, replacing Dr Yosef Burg. Tomorrow the Knesset will be asked to approve this appointment. Dr Burg served as a minister in Israeli Governments for 35 years. In a voice choked with tears, he read his letter of resignation and expressed his gratitude to his colleagues for their cooperation. Dr Burg noted that he is the last surviving member of the first government, in which he served as a minister, and he thanked the Lord for this.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said the entire nation expresses admiration and gratitude for Dr Burg's many years of service and his rich contribution.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-ami reports that at the beginning of the session, the prime minister announced his intention to submit his resignation to the president on Friday [10 October] and he expressed the hope that the new government will be formed the day after Yom Kippur.

Rabin Gives Interview to IDF Radio
TA051645 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1105 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by IDF Radio Commander Nahman Shay and military correspondent Mikha Friedman; time and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Friedman] In the defense minister's New Year letter to IDF soldiers I find the following sentence: If terrorism tries to hit us, we will hit it back sevenfold. In fact, this formula contradicts our current policy that the war against terrorism is a protracted, continuous one, without any connection to any specific attack. This formula is more suitable to the policy of retalation of the 1950s. Can I distinguish some sort of change in our defense policy regarding the war against terrorism?

[Rabin] Our policy toward terrorism is correct, seeing it as a protracted war, the goal of which, to my regret, cannot be a total elimination of terrorism. We are witnessing activity inside Lebanese territory that we are incapable of uprooting. We tried and we did not succeed. This also applies to other terrorist organizations and, from time to time, inside the territories themselves, too. Therefore, our goal in the war is to, as far as possible, minimize the damage done to us by terrorist attacks and to maximize the damage done to terrorism. The sentence you ask about may be a somewhat rhetorical phrase, as you noted. It does not constitute any change of policy. It does express a trend toward increasing everywhere, at any time, the maximum damage caused to terrorism, whether it is active or not.Of course, this is a generalized definition. For instance, concerning terrorism from Lebanon, there is only a terrorist threat. The degree of involvement of IDF activity in supporting the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the security zone is the end result of the degree of activity against us, against targets in Israel, and against targets in the security zone. Therefore, in general terms, policy is not changing.

[Shay] Mr Rabin, is Israel considering a different security creed for southern Lebanon? Maybe to transfer greater responsibility to the Shi'ites, if they are prepared to shoulder it, to take out the soldiers we are maintaining there, perhaps to decrease the ASL's activity?

[Rabin] Look, Nahman, Lebanon, from our viewpoint, is a problem of border terrorism, first and foremost. We have no border terrorism problem with three of the four Arab countries that neighbor us: Egypt, with which we are living in peace; Syria, where there is a direct confrontation line, that is, the Golan Heights; and Jordan. Why do we not have any border terrorism problems, regardless of the policy of the governments of all these three countries I mentioned? Because there are governments there. There is an army, and, whether by virtue of agreements or understandings, these governments are not interested in border terrorism. They know that terrorism will not end with border terrorism, and they have the power to prevent border terrorism. We have no partner in Lebanon. In the period of my predecessor in office, Minister Arens, and also in this period, we have tried to search for understanding, an arrangement, with elements in Lebanon — Amal and others. The answers we have received have been negative, even when we took into account that an arrangement with one Lebanese militia or another bears no resemblance to agreements or understandings with each of the other three governments in Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. Therefore the problem with it is not our lack of desire to find an arrangement that would give us security in another way, but the absence of any element that would be willing to also find an arrangment. Even if we have any doubts as to to what extent it would be capable, there has not been any willingness.

[Friedman] And the Katyushas continue to fall. According to publications over the past few days, it appears that the number of them after the Peace for Galilee War has been greater than what it was beforehand. Refa'el Eytan has proposed, as an answer, to go back and take over the area of southern Lebanon as far as the Al-Litani River. In any event, the security strip, at least so it appears, is a very limited means of defense for the Galilee settlements.

[Rabin] When we decided on the policy and how to implement it — the policy that was to have led to an end to our massive military involvement in Lebanon — when we decided on the scale of the security zone, we knew that it did not have the power to absolutely stop the firing of Katyushas. The problems that faced us were the infiltration of terrorist squads, firing from a range closer to the border, and, of course, firing from outside the security zone, north of it, at targets inside the security zone and targets inside Israeli territory. It is true, Katyushas have fallen inside Israeli territory, but as we conclude 1 year and 4 months after the IDF redeployed — in accordance with the Cabinet decision of January 1985 —it is worth recalling that not one Israeli citizen has been killed as a result of an act of terrorism initiated and perpetrated from Lebanon. Nine Israelis have been slightly wounded, but the truth is that 10 IDF soldiers have fallen and 2 have been kidnapped for the goal to obtain peace for Galilee. To my great regret, we cannot uproot terrorism using military means only. I am not saying this in order to excuse the defense establishment, and the other security services, from doing all possible to decrease terrorism as much as possible in order to make life normal throughout Israel.

[Shay] Do you foresee a situation, do you take into consideration the possibility that Israel will again be dragged into carrying out a massive operation in southern Lebanon?

[Rabin] I distinguish between permanent, massive military involvement in Lebanon and maintaining the IDF's freedom of action, in addition to backing the ASL, as well as acting to prevent infiltration through the security zone or firing at Israeli targets from within or without the security zone. In February 1986, for example, when two IDF soldiers were kidnapped, we entered Lebanon with large forces, hoping we could still prevent the kidnappers from removing those soldiers from the area near the Israeli border. At that time we acted far beyond the boundaries of the security zone. Military activity, whatever its extent and whether it is launched on air, land, or sea, will continue according to needs and without any limitations when the goal is to meet Israel's immediate security needs and to guarantee the survival of the security zone. The guideline for us will be to avoid getting entangled in Lebanon with large forces for a protracted period of time.

[Friedman] The possibility has recently been raised of the establishment of an international antiterror force, a sort of a unit which will consist of various armies which will cooperate in the battle against this plague. What is your opinion, Mr Defense Minister?

[Rabin] I do not think this is a sound or plausible proposal, nor that it will be accepted. Let me specify why. Just as I am convinced there should be close cooperation and coordination of activity between countries, be it on a bilateral or multilateral basis, in fighting terrorism, obtaining information and intelligence and adopting necessary measures, so it is my belief that the answer for an effective action against terrorist concentrations does not lie in a multinational force, for a simple reason: I cannot imagine that a country which contributes people, soldiers, or policemen to such a force will waive its right to partake in a decision on the operations of the force; in other words, any decision to activate the force will first have to be made by all the governments which give their support to the force. This guarantees in advance that this force will be neutralized and incapable of action. It is preferable that each country act on its own to initiate operations against terrorist concentrations or agents and in foiling terroristic activity. I would very much dislike for Israel to lose its freedom of action, even morally, as a result of the existence of such a force. If and when we participate in such a force we will be asked why we acted independently, why we did not demand that it be the international force that acted. I am sure that any international force will be inactive since any government which sends units to it will have the right to veto its operations. Look what happened to the United States when it adopted one single military action against Libya. If the United States had to carry out the operation within the framework of a military alliance, such as NATO, I am sure it would not have been able to do so.

[Friedman] It is in this context that we heard this week of the possibility of establishing in Israel a national, antiterror authority within the Prime Minister's Office, perhaps by extending the powers of the prime minister's antiterrorism adviser. What is your opinion of this?

[Rabin] I have not heard of such a proposal. I have heard something on the media, and with all due respect, this is a topic which should first be discussed in a serious forum. The defense system and the IDF are surely important factors in the antiterrorist war, and I have not seen a single paper, nor have I participated in any discussion on this topic.

[Shay] It is customary to think that it is Abu Nidal who leads most of the terrorist activity against Israeli and Jewish targets overseas. Thus far he has been only slightly penalized by us. Should this organization and its leader feel quite safe because they act from the distant territory of Libya?

[Rabin] First, most of the terrorist activity directed against Israel itself, its land and people, emanates either from Lebanon or from the territories. The role of Abu Nidal in most of the direct anti-Israeli terrorist activity, namely on the two direct fronts — from the northern border and from within the territories — is very small or virtually nil. In contrast, I would say that about half of the terrorist acts on the international terrorist arena, namely, activities by terrorist organizations against Israeli and Jewish targets beyond our immediate region, have indeed been perpetrated by Abu Nidal. The action in London, the attempt to plant a bomb on an El Al plane was carried out by a military-intelligence Syrian element. The action in Madrid, the attempt to plant a bomb on an El Al plane there, was perpetrated by the Syrian-backed organization of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Mughara]. The attack on El Al counters at the Rome and Vienna airports was indeed carried out by Abu Nidal units which left

Syria for this operation and arrived in those two cities via Belgrad. The horrible murderous attack on the Istanbul synagogue worshippers was apparently carried out by Abu Nidal, as well. The difficulty in acting against Abu Nidal lies in the following reasons: First, his organization is not close to us; second, since it is not a big terrorist organization — several hundreds of people only — it is dispersed and under cover in Iraq, Syria, and Libya. It is possible that this organization is also aided by elements in East European countries. Therefore, it is not easy to find them. Other countries and superpowers are engaged in a continual search for him. We will hit Abu Nidal targets as and where we find them.

[Shay] Anywhere we find them, right?

[Rabin] I would say the following: Anywhere this is possible. [passage omitted]

[Friedman] You mentioned the Syrian Army. This Army is equipped, so it was publicized, with chemical weapons and suface-to-surface missiles which can hit almost any target in Israel. Iraq, which you also mentioned, is trying to restore its nuclear potential and we cannot be sure that the French prime minister, Chirac, who gave Iraq its first nuclear reactor, will not help it now too. In view of this, can we assume that the Middle East is slowly but constantly moving toward an unconventional armament era?

[Rabin] When we talk of unconventional armament we should distinguish between the nuclear and other spheres. We do not have any signs that Iraq has indeed succeeded, is indeed succeeding in its attempts to restore the nuclear capability which was damaged by the Israeli Air Force operation, at the site of the operation or elsewhere. There is no sign that France, regardless of who is in the government, is repeating the mistake it made in extending aid to this Iraqi effort. As for chemical warfare, it is worth remembering that, regrettably, chemical warfare was extensively used in the Iran-iraq war. We are facing the danger of Middle Eastern legitimization for this type of unconventional warfare. This has surely encouraged Syria to keep up its efforts in this direction. We definitely take this into account and can definitely say that the Syrians will regret any attempt to initiate a comprehensive war and especially any attempt to use chemical warfare as well. [passage omitted]

[Shay] Mr Defense Minister, you used to say that one of the objectives of the national unity government was to warm up the relations with Egypt. Does the meeting between the prime minister and the Egyptian president symbolize the beginning of this warming process? Will this process, the high temperatures involved, continue also under the premiership of Yitzhaq Shamir?

[Rabin] As for Israel's peace policy, the first priority as I saw it was strengthening peace with Egypt. So far we have a single peace treaty with the Arab countries. There is a double test involved in our ability to maintain peace with Egypt. First, if peace with Egypt is not viewed, first by Israelis and Egyptians and then also by the other Arab countries, as an achievement which made a real contribution to the interests of both nations, there is no reason for other countries to want such peace. Peace does not derive from love; it is made either in a no-choice situation or out of consideration that it will answer the true interests of both nations, as their governments see them. Second, removing Egypt from the circle of war or sudden offensives by other Arab countries, as was the case during the Yom Kippur War, is a strategic-security interest of the first magnitude. Therefore, I view all issues involved here — the arbitration agreement on the precise location of the Egyptian-Israeli international border, known as the Tabah affair; Egyptian willingness to implement the normalization agreements; promoting anew the level of the Egyptian diplomatic representative in Israel from charge d'affaires to ambassador; and, finally, the most outstanding event, the summit — as a positive blood transfusion for the peace with Egypt. I hope there will be a followup to this.

Next, the second direction where we see developments, and positive ones, is that of extending the peace process to comprise additional Arab countries. It seems to me that chances for a breakthrough here are limited since Jordan, which is the most plausible partner to negotiations with us in this region, cannot, so it feels, arrive at separate talks without the support of either the PLO or Syria. There are moves which have been separately adopted by Israel and Jordan now, after the rift between Jordan and 'Arafat's PLO, moves which are made both in Jordan and in the territories: fighting or suppressing terror agents while strengthening moderate elements, namely, those people who prefer the political process with Jordan and oppose this tool of terror which characterizes 'Arafat's PLO; closing 'Arafat's offices in Jordan; and expelling the terror leaders or putting them in jail. Also, as far as Israel is concerned, there are two methods which we have adopted: a deadly war against terror on the one hand, and on the other hand, we promote and cultivate the quality of life or standards of living. We enable the Palestinian Arabs to run their daily lives, free of political nuances, but within the framework of the military authorities and the Civilian Administration. I think that these moves will bear fruits within 1 to 3 years. It is no accident that the most radical terrorist organizations, as well as the so-called moderate ones, such as 'Arafat's, all set out against this policy and will surely try to harm it. There is nothing that is more dangerous to the chances for peace than terrorism; terrorism is the obstacle to peace processes between us and the Arab countries today; terrorism is the obstacle to creating the infrastructure which will in future make peace or the beginning of peace negotiations with Jordan possible.

[Friedman] Lack of clarity, inconsistency, and confusion characterize Israel's stance regarding the international conference for Middle East peace. Could you enlighten us — do we support this conference or oppose it, with or without the Russians?

[Rabin] I do not know what you mean by confusion or clarity. I will do my best to explain my opinion on the matter. I believe that the chance for peace is the responsibility shouldered by the parties to the conflict, namely, the Arab countries and Israel. I am referring to the Arab countries which are still in a state of war with Israel. Nobody can make peace if a certain Arab country and Israel do not want it. There cannot be an imposed peace in the Middle East. This affair is over. We cannot impose peace on the Arabs, the Arabs cannot impose peace on us, and the two superpowers, as well, if they go out of their minds and do so, can, at most, impose a political solution but not peace. Peace

can be achieved only between those who are presently at war with each other. For all the desire for comprehensive peace between us and all our neighbors, at least, it seems to me that the chance to reach peace is almost nil in multisided negotiations in which Israel will face several Arab countries simultaneously. Some sort of an international umbrella is required but we do not need it. [sentence as heard] If you ask me, I am doubtful whether restoring the Soviets to a position where they can play a role in promoting peace in the Middle East will be really helpful as long as the Soviet policy remains as it has been over the last 30 years.

[Shay] I have an additional question in this context: Why is Husayn not coming to negotiations with us? What else should be done, besides the appointment of mayors, the establishment of a bank, and various other gestures? What prevents the king from coming for talks with us?

[Rabin] I heard from U.S. Administration officials that Husayn told them — and I do not know whether this is correct or not, although it is difficult for me to believe he did not tell them the truth — that if he is given what Al-Sadat was given at the time, he is prepared to come. Namely, the problem is negotiations...

[Shay, interrupting] It seems to me that in 1967 Israel was prepared to...

[Rabin, interrupting] I will not now deal with what happened in 1967. However, what he said, and as I noted, I cannot be one hundred percent sure about this, was: If Israel gives me what it gave to Al-Sadat I too am prepared to come.

[Shay] To come means to make peace, right?

[Rabin] To come and make peace. I do not believe there is any political element in Israel today, definitely not among the components of the government, which is prepared for peace under such conditions, and justly so. Therefore, the negotiations with Jordan cannot rely on the territorial basis on which peace with Egypt was achieved. As a result, Jordan is apparently hesitating to come to negotiations without knowing in advance what it is possible to achieve; it is not eager to come without hearing of the territorial possibilities in advance.

[Friedman] Rotation is around the corner, and we cannot avoid referring to it. In this context we hear promises that the large settlement development momentum will be regained. As the minister in charge, after the rotation as well, unless it is Yosi Shapira from the National Religious Party-Matzad [Mahane Tziyoni Dati, Religious-Zionist Camp] perhaps, how will you treat these plans by Ari'el Sharon, David Levi, Mati Drobles [the head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department] your deputy Mikha'el Deqel [Likud member of Knesset], and others?

[Rabin] First, I do not know if all the people you mentioned said what you have just attributed to them. I am the defense minister indeed, and as such am in charge of the territories, but a decision on the establishment of new settlements according to the coalition agreement is not in the hands of any single minister. Rather, every new settlement is set up only in accordance with the government's decision. A new settlement which is not approved by the government will not be set up, and this is what I am responsible for. As for expanding existing settlements in the territories, this has to be done according to the economic and financial possibilities of the government. If I were asked to give my opinion on this, I would say that the problem we have with regard to all settlements today, particularly border ones, is that of strengthening existing settlements. The settlements which contribute to security are in fact frontier and not rearguard ones. Settlement has a value in and of itself; developing agricultural, industrial, or other settlements is surely important from the economic and settlement point of view. Security-wise though, the primary problem today is the confrontation line with Lebanon; then it is the settlements on the Golan Heights, in the Jordan Valley, the Bet She'an Valley, the 'Arava. These are the frontier, or potential confrontation settlements. If it is the security concept which guides the settlement policy, then the condition of the settlements calls for their strengthening, first and foremost. All others, those settlements located 30 or 50 km west of the Jordan River, do not have security importance. [passage omitted]

HA'ARETZ Interviews Shamir on Peace Process

TA031650 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
3 Oct 86 p 1a

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Shevah Weiss and Avraham Tal entitled: "The Prime Minister has an Advantage, Everybody Knows That He Has Unity at Home" — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Tal] The Tabah problem has disturbed our relations with Egypt for a very long time. The Likud, with you at its head, opposed arbitration and in fact it was only at the beginning of this year, through an Inner Cabinet decision, that the arbitration was opened. Post factum, do you think it was a mistake on your part to oppose arbitration for 18 months?

[Shamir] I did not oppose negotiations and the attempt to settle the Tabah problem. I said the agreement should be kept as it was, and the agreement speaks first of conciliation. By the way, there are now Egyptians who think as I do, as well as Americans who have been involved in this matter, and who have told me that I was right. They hope that through the arbitration process we will reach a point where there is a chance for conciliation. The arbitral compromise makes this possible. I opposed arbitration because there is an element of hostility in it and I said that this would not improve relations. There really was a lot of bitterness in these arguments right up to the last minute, the eve of the meeting between Peres and Mubarak. I did not attach too much importance to the Tabah question. Even now, I think this is not the main issue in relations between Israel and Egypt. The Egyptians saw it as some sort of pretext to delay any improvement in relations. It may be that through conciliation we could have eliminated this much more rapidly.

[Tal] Actually, there has been a methodical thaw in this position of yours. At first you opposed arbitration, afterward you accepted it, on the basis of the Inner Cabinet's decision on arbitration. Now we see that even the conditions determined in the Inner Cabinet decision have not been fulfilled.

[Shamir] We had a very difficult situation in the argument with the Egyptians over Tabah. Egypt had a united stand, all of Egypt's representatives on this matter expressed themselves in the same language. Israel was divided. There was my position and that of the Alignment. In this equation, on the one side there were the Egyptians, Americans, and part of the Alignment in the government, and on the other side was the Likud. It was because of this that the principle of arbitration was the victor in the end. That same lineup of forces could harm us in any political negotiations. Sometimes I tell the prime minister when he is going to political negotiations or talks: You have an advantage, everyone knows you have unity [play on words, "likud" meaning both "unity" and the name of Shamir's party] at home and you have to take the Likud's positions into account. Your interlocutor has to take this into account, he has to be more willing to make concessions to you, this gives you a certain advantage.

[Weiss] How do you see the chance, let us say, of making progress in the peace process through the Camp David agreements, when the autonomy issue has not actually been implemented and the circumstances are such that it is apparently impossible to implement it?

[Shamir] It has no other path but that of Camp David. Camp David was the framework for the solution to the problem of peace in the Middle East. And, after all, everything was precisely defined, apart from a few reservations and principles. There are people in Jordan and Egypt who do not like the very term autonomy, so practices can be called by other names. But it seems to me that in the end, in the course of time, that gradual path should lead to some sort of agreement that both they and we will be able to live with. For practical reasons, in order for there to be a chance of succeeding in this, I would not now want to note what, in my view, the final objective of this process could be

[Weiss] Is there any possibility of interim steps?

[Shamir] Camp David was an agreement on interim steps. Entirely. And I think there is no other way but to stop the negotiations or surrender, an Israeli or an Arab surrender.

[Tal] As you put matters, the choice is between Camp David and a political deadlock. In contrast to this, the Alignment says: When the choice is between Camp David and a political deadlock, we must actively search for another way.

[Shamir] To this I say that at this moment I do not see the other way. It is good that people are talking, it is good that they are searching. I am not against filling in time by hunting for formulas, examining different proposals.

[Weiss] Is that not a little sarcastic, excuse me for the question?

[Shamir] No, no. It is part of international life. One looks for ways. When there are differences of opinion, one says: Okay, there are differences of opinion between us, despite this let us sit down and together look for and discuss ways that will be agreeable and acceptable. I said we must, and in the end we will, take the path of Camp David. This is because the Arabs are not prepared for territorial compromise, nobody in Israel is prepared for a total withdrawal. So where is the alternative? Nobody has yet pointed it out.

[Weiss] If you have the chance to meet with Husayn in the coming year, an open meeting, what will you propose to him?

[Shamir] Camp David.

[Weiss] And if we assume that you will get down to details?

[Shamir] So we will get down to details, but on the path of Camp David. Husayn says openly that he is prepared to go into negotiations even on his own if Israel is prepared to give him back everything. This has no chance of succeeding. So we will be able to tell him: Look, we can carry on with relations as they are now, the situation is not so terrible. There is no formal agreement, but the state of relations is not bad. There is traffic over the Jordan River bridges, there is a solution to common economic problems, and there are almost no security problems with Jordan. [passage omitted]

[Tal] From the economic aspect we are at quite a sensitive point. Matters are not sufficiently stabilized yet and there are worrisome phenomena; the cut to the government budget has not yet been implemented, the public is saving less, there is an increase in consumption, in imports, exports have not developed as we wanted. On the other hand, we are supposed to be on the brink of a new era of economic growth. As you enter the Prime Minister's Office, do you have a formulated economic policy based on opinions or advice by economists?

[Shamir] Both theories and practical steps are included in the course of deliberations and consultations. I consult, I think constantly, and I talk with various people about what economic steps we need to take. I think we will have to continue along the same line of action, that is, stabilization and decreasing expenditures, making structural changes such as tax reforms, reforms to the stock market in order to prepare the ground for more investments and production. There is no shortage of plans and there are generally no differences of opinion about the plans. The problem is their implementation, and cooperation between the government ministries. This is one of Israel's Achilles' heels: we can arrive at excellent work by one ministry, but when two or three ministries are required to cooperate, we are in trouble. [passage omitted]

Man Stabbed in Gaza; Curfew Imposed

TA071115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] An Israeli from the south of the country was stabbed this morning in the Medina Square in Gaza. He sustained serious wounds and is currently being treated in the Military Government building in the city. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that a curfew has been imposed on the square, searches have begun, and several suspects have been detained.

The injured man went alone to Gaza this morning to have his car repaired at one of the garages there. The garage owner says he had begun attending to the vehicle when he suddenly heard shouts. According to him, he turned around and saw the Israeli

bleeding profusely. He did not, however, see the assailant. The wounded man fled the garage, ran approximately 100 meters, and collapsed. A passing Israeli vehicle took him to the Military Government building.

Approximately 10 days ago, Hayim 'Azran from Ashqelon was murdered in the same area. Our correspondent points out that there is great similarity in the circumstances surrounding both attacks.

Settlers Attempt to Hold Prayers At Joseph's Tomb
TA060758 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
6 Oct 86 p 16

[ITIM Report]

[Text] Several members of the Nabulus nucleus tried to pray in Joseph's Tomb on the eve of Rosh Hashanah, although they had not been given permission from the military authorities to do so.

The Nabulus nucleus members entered Joseph's Tomb on the eve of the holiday and began praying. IDF personnel who arrived at the scene asked the worshippers to leave after showing them an order from the commander of the area stating that the Nabulus tomb is a closed military zone. Despite the order, the worshippers refused to leave the site.

Several hours later IDF reinforcements arrived at the site. The worshippers then left the tomb prior to any confrontation with the soldiers.

UNIFIL Commander Calls for IDF Withdrawal
TA062017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] UNIFIL Commander General Gustav Haegglund has called on Israel to withdraw the IDF from the security strip in southern Lebanon so that his men can prove that they can carry out the mission they were entrusted within that area. He noted that if the Israeli security strip no longer existed, the Lebanese argument that the strip itself is the cause of tension in the area and that its demise would restore peace, would also be put to the test. Gen Haegglund said this after reviewing an Irish unit parade in the town of Tibnin.

Delegation to USSR for Yiddish Publication Anniversary
TA061011 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
6 Oct 86 p 2

[Report by Menahem Rahat]

[Text] A RAKAH delegation composed of Yehoshu's (Irga), Yosef Lipsky, and 'Amos Levin left Israel for Moscow last night to attend the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the Moscow appearance of the Yiddish publication *Soviyetish Heimland (The Soviet Homeland)*.

This week's Moscow celebrations will also be attended by Jewish delegations from the United States, Uruguay, Argentina, France, and other countries. A Soviet theater troupe will appear at the celebrations.

Shahal Says PRC Ready To Sell Coal
TA061729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The PRC is prepared to sell Israel coal. This was stated by Energy Minister Moshe Shahal after his second meeting in France with the Chinese delegation to the World Energy Conference headed by the PRC's director of international planning. Minister Shahal told our Paris-based correspondent Gid'on Kouts that the offer will be considered, as Israel's coal demands are on the rise.

Polish Interests Offices To Open Next Week
TA070802 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
7 Oct 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Several Polish diplomats who will man the Polish "interests office" in Tel Aviv arrived in Israel a few days ago within the framework of the preparations for the opening of the office, which is to be located in the P.K.O. Bank on Allenby Street, Tel Aviv.

An official Foreign Ministry source has said that the "interests offices" in Warsaw and Tel Aviv will be officially opened on 14 October, the day after Yom Kippur. The head of the Polish interests office, Stefan (Kojatkowski), will arrive in Israel at the end of the week, at which time Israeli diplomat Mordekhay Paltzur will arrive in Warsaw. The rest of the Israeli staff is already in Warsaw.

In the initial stage, the Israeli "interests office" in Poland will number three diplomats, but it is possible that in the next stage the representation will be expanded and include additional diplomats.

ALGERIA

Energy Cooperation Agreement Signed With Tunisia

LD061140 APS in English 1050 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Algiers, 6/10/86 (APS) — Mr Belkacem Nabi, CC member of FLN Party, minister of energy and chemical and petrochemical and Salaheddine Ben Mbarek, minister of trade, signed in Algiers a protocol of agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in field of energy.

The ceremony of signing was marked by an an exchange of speeches underlining the importance to continue and to consolidate this cooperation especially in field of energy.

The crisis expeirienced recently by the oil market and which imposed new economic behaviour must not undermine the already started action of cooperation.

For, this latter is the best means toward the construction of the great Maghreb, Mr Belkacem Nabi said.

Mr Salaheddine Ben Mbraek expressed for his part the wish to see the cooperation between Algeria and Tunisia to reach a higher stage.

Minutes of Talks Issued

LD052151 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The official visit made by Rachid Sfar, the Tunisian prime minister and secretary general of the Destour Socialist Party, was crowned with the issuance of the minutes of the Algerian-Tunisian talks, which particularly mention the following:

Consolidating the progress of cooperation, solidarity, and complementarity, whose features were sketched by President Chadli Bendjedid and President Habib Bourguiba and which is embodied by the Treaty of Fraternity and Concord signed between the two countries, and at an invitation addressed by Brother Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi to his Tunisian counterpart, Mr Rachid Sfar, a Tunisian delegation paid an official visit to Algeria. During this visit Sfar met with President Chadli Bendjedid and conveyed to him a message from his brother President Habib Bourguiba that expressed to him feelings of friendship and respect for his brothers in Algeria and his satisfaction with the excellent relations existing between the two fraternal countries.

On this occasion, Brother President Chadli Bendjedid charged the Tunisian prime minister with conveying his greetings, respect, and best wishes to his brother the Supreme Combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, wishing him longlasting good health and success in guiding the fraternal Tunisian people toward more development and prosperity.

The minutes added that this visit enabled the fraternal delegation to hold talks with Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the FLN Party, and with a number of officials of the government, covering the relations existing between the two parties and the means to strengthen them.

In this framework, and motivated by the common desire to strengthen the relations of brotherhood and friendship between the two fraternal peoples and to set up more cooperation and joint projects, the two prime ministers held a joint working session which was attended by the members of the two delegations. During this session all aspects of cooperation in economic, commercial, social, cultural, information, and other fields were reviewed. They expressed their satisfaction with the positive steps that have been achieved up to now and with the important results that have been achieved by the Grand Joint Committee in its seventh session which was held in Tunis on 12 and 13 of last June.

The two sides noted that the progress of economic cooperation between the two countries is being achieved in good circumstances. They recorded with great satisfaction the true intention that prevails throughout the implementation of the programmed projects and renewed their resolve to continue their efforts to bolster their economic integration. When evaluating the joint industrial projects, they recorded with satisfaction the phase of final completion reached by six companies and the joint advanced measures for completing by another four companies. They reviewed the other projects which are in the study phase.

When exchanging views on the prospects of economic cooperation between the two countries, they agreed on the necessity to continue efforts to realize more integration and better exploitation of the productive energies and resources available in both countries within the framework of a new outlook appropriate for the requirements of the international economic crisis. Within this framework, the ministers of industry of both countries were charged with supervising the planning of industrial projects. In this sphere and in the field of trade, they reaffirmed the necessity of developing and diversifying the trade exchanges between the two countries within the framework of commercial integration and preferential supply between them in a manner that satisfies the needs of both countries' markets.

When reviewing the situation in the Arab Maghreb region, they expressed their conviction that the building of the Arab Maghreb requires the continuation of efforts to realize solidarity and integration among the member-states of the Maghreb and the establishment of firm cooperation between them built on mutual respect, good-neighborliness, and noninterference in internal affairs. The two sides regard the Treaty of Fraternity and Concord between Algeria, Tunisia, and Mauritania as a decisive step in the embodiment of the political will and the true resolve to sincerely and honestly cooperate — a cooperation that should embrace all countries of the region. They reaffirmed the necessity to work to eliminate the causes of regional tension so that the countries of the region can devote their efforts and energies to development and the building of a better common future. In this regard the two sides expressed their hope that a just and permanent solution to the question of Western Sahara, according to Resolution 104 of the ninth African summit conference and resolution 40/50 of the United Nations General Assembly, can be reached.

At the end of this visit, Mr Rachid Sfar expressed his admiration and appreciation of the progress, achievements and comprehensive revival that Algeria has attained in various fields. He expressed his profound thanks and gratitude for the care he and his delegation received from President Chadli Bendjedid. He also expressed to his opposite number — Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi — sincere thanks and brotherly sentiments for the warm welcome and hospitality, which express the bonds of fraternity and friendship and the strength of the relations between the two fraternal countries, and extended to him an official invitation to visit the Tunisian republic. It was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be fixed in due course.

Algiers Comments on Moroccan-Israeli Cooperation

LD061527 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] APS has commented that the recent meeting at Ifrane between the king of Morocco and the Zionist Peres has enabled the Zionist entity to find a loophole for infiltrating the region, as has been indicated by President Chadli Bendjedid. It is an example of the strong ties long established by the Moroccan monarch with the Zionist entity. These relations [words indistinct] have become clearly manifested between Rabat and Tel Aviv in political, diplomatic, and military fields and also in trade exchanges. In this connection, intensive and regular visits of Zionist military, diplomatic, and parliamentary delegations to Morocco have been noted, as well as the visits made by close advisors of King Hassan II to the Zionist entity. Zionist officials have pointed out the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations between Morocco and the Zionist entity, and have invited the Moroccan monarch to visit occupied Jerusalem.

On the military side, the cooperation between the two sides reflects a true strategic alliance which includes military meetings at the highest level. The visit by Zionist officers, among them a colonel and brigadier, to the occupied Western Sahara is a part of this cooperation.

This is not the first time Zionist officers have visited the occupied territories of the SDAR, as has been pointed out by Saharan officials, because Zionist experts had earlier taken part in designing the Moroccan defensive walls in Western Sahara. The administration of the Zionist enemy is constantly supplying the royal regime with sophisticated arms and combat equipment, either directly or through South Africa, in addition to the support of the Zionists for this regime to suppress a people's uprising in Morocco, notably during the Casablanca uprising of 1981 and Nador and Marrakech in 1984. The royal regime in Morocco enjoys the assistance of the Zionist intelligence services; there has been strong cooperation in this field between Rabat and Tel Aviv for a long time. For example, during 1976-78 exchanges between what used to be called the Safari Club, between the intelligence services of Morocco, the Zionists, and the United States, and the intelligence services of Al-Sadat, the shah of Iran, and the French intelligence services. These contacts were coordinated by Alexandre de Marenches, then director of the French intelligence service and a personal friend of the Moroccan monarch, who repeatedly visited [word indistinct].

With regard to financial assistance, the Zionist entity always intervenes, through the Zionist lobby, with the American banks and the IMF to facilitate the granting of loans to Morocco, so enabling it to settle its external debts estimated at approximately $14 billion. It is also worth noting that the personal fortune of the Moroccan monarch, almost 1 billion [currency not specified], enjoys adequate (?attention) from David Ammar, who is considered to be a distinguished person at the royal court and who prepared for the Ifrane meeting alongside the Zionist deputy, Rafael Edri.

On the other hand, and no less important, the Zionist entity is trying to improve the reputation of Morocco and of its king. Thus, we notice that the mass media, known for their bias toward the Zionist movement, have started to present an ideal picture of the Moroccan regime. This clearly confirms that the Ifrane initiatve did not serve either Arab aims or the Palestinian cause; it aims to harm the unity and commitment of Arab ranks.

President Speaks on Economic Performance

LD051309 Algiers APS in English 1041 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Algiers, 5/10/86 (APS) — In his address before the party officials, the head of state focused on the need to improve performances in the economic field. He firmly requested that serious attention be given to this pivotal question. The president tackled questiosn of performances, organisation and efficaciousness in management times and again. The head of state had particularly insisted on management. Actually without an efficacious and optimum use of material and human means and an increase of production worker-wise thanks to good management, goals of development and social well-being would be put off to far distant dates.

However, given the current malpractices and mismanagement in the administration is it doubtful whether social well-being could be achieved rapidly. It is true that Algeria is adversly affected by the economic crisis and especially the oil crisis yet officials at all levels cannot blame their reprehensible carelessness on the crisis thus hindering the edification of the country and imperialing its gains.

LIBYA

Foreign Liaison 'Source' on U.S. 'Misinformation'

LD070227 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] A source at the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated the following about what *The Washington Post* published on 3 October 1986 on the misinformation scandal of the American and international public opinion by Israel's enraged dog, the Reagan administration:

What *The Washington Post* published on 3 October 1986 — and subsequently quoted by the American press — regarding the establishment by Israel's enraged dog of a secret plan based on lies and deception aimed at shaking up the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's security and stability and

tarnishing its reputation before international public opinion, provides some fresh and irrefutable proof to the following facts:

1. There exists a skillful practice of international terrorism by Israel's enraged dog by exploiting the colossal capabilities of the United States — scientific installations as well as information organs, etc. — with the aim of shaking up the security and stability of the countries that endeavor to be free of colonialism and imperialist hegemony as well as its perpetration of all sorts of international terrorism.

2. Israel's enraged dog's disgrace has been exposed to American public opinion as well as international public opinion due to the fact that its ill-intentions and lies — regarding what it had claimed as justifications for its two aggressions against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah last March and April — have been affirmed. This administration has thus misled its people and enticed its allies and what it calls its friends.

3. The real reasons behind the propaganda campaign that was waged by the Reagan administration against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah prior to the March and April aggressions — the campaign is, however, continuing — are now affirmed beyond any doubt that it is a false and a tendentious campaign. Its true aim is not combating terrorism as the Reagan administration has claimed. Its real aim is to prepare for its state terrorism, which it practices against Third World countries.

4. (?These new facts have emerged) to affirm the credibility of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's policies and its orientations as well as the truthfulness of its repeated warning of (?wicked) lies by Israel's enraged dog, the Reagan administration.

The American administration's attempts to stick the label of terrorism on the Great Jamahiriyah is no more than an attempt to tarnish the latter's reputation in the world; and in doing so, the Reagan administration has been exploiting its information capabilities to deceive American as well as international public opinion. In carrying on with its lies and [word indistinct] the American administration is now trying to (?overcome) the wave of anger created by these facts among the American people and in the world by creating a committee to investigate how the information was (?leaked). It is thus trying to lie yet again to the American people and the world. It has been confirmed beyond any doubt that the American policy is based upon deception and delusion. The invalidity of this administration's claims against the Great Jamahiriyah, as well as its claims against a number of small countries, have also been confirmed without a doubt. It has also shown the grave effects of such policies on international security and peace, a matter that compels all countries, particularly Western European ones, to stand firmly against this irresponsible policy, which is trying to drag the world down to the law of the jungle.

Envoys Briefed on Shultz Remarks

LD061804 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1655 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Oct (JANA) — The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today summoned West European ambassadors accredited to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The ambassadors' attention was drawn to the seriousness of U.S. press publications regarding Israel's enraged dog and the Reagan administration's scandal of deceiving and misleading the American and international public.

The People's Committee also drew the ambassadors' attention to the seriousness of the American officials' statements, which have in general acknowledged the involvement of the U.S. Administration. It briefed them with the statement of the U.S. secretary of state, the Jew Shultz, which was broadcast this morning by the Voice of America, during which he acknowledged the existence of such a plan, as well as threatening to launch a new U.S. aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison reminded the West European Ambassadors of what the brother leader of the revolution told them during their meeting last January. The committee has called upon West European countries, through their ambassadors, to reconsider their previous stances in light of the new facts which have emerged regarding allegations against Libya.

It has called upon these countries to firmly stand against America's immoral policies, which try to drag the world into following the laws of the jungle.

Italian Interest in Further Cooperation Reported

LD041943 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Official Italian Government sources yesterday expressed interest in the comprehensive cooperation agreement between the Great Jamahiriyah and Italy, which came into force on 9 September. The official spokesman for the Italian Foreign Ministry told a JANA correspondent in Rome that the implementation of the cooperation agreement between the two countries is a fresh start in relations. He said: We hope that our relations as two Mediterranean countries will continue to develop nicely. The Italian Government's official spokesman confirmed that any step toward an improvement in relations between Libya and Italy would consolidate peace in the Mediterranean basin.

In addition, the Foreign Trade Ministry press office expressed the hope for a fresh start toward the development of economic cooperation between the peoples of the Great Jamahiriyah and Italy.

Discussions at Basic People's Congresses Noted

LD061032 Tripoli JANA in English 0947 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr al-Tomor 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Putting into practice the dictum 'there is no democracy without people's congresses', the masses of the Basic People's Congresses throughout Great Al-Jamahiriyah continued yesterday for the second day running holding their regular second sessions for this year so as to lay down the agenda of their third regular sessions.

These masses have discussed a variety of organizational matters and the measures pertaining to the implementations of their resolutions of the previous sessions in a bid to arrive at a sound implementation of these resolutions.

In their people's congresses and through their active attendance serious and conscious discussions of the items of the agenda, these masses have stressed their firm adherence to the people's power and their permament commitment to perpetuate and deepen the humanitarian dicta brought about by the third universal theory — the thoughts of the Green Book.

These masses have reiterated their permanent readiness to defend the great Al-Fatih revolution, its principles and objectives in addition to working with might and main [as received] to achieve the overall Arab unity from the ocean to the Gulf.

MOROCCO

Chirac Holds News Conference in Rabat

LD041556 Rabat MAP in English 1243 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Rabat, Oct 4 (MAP) — The French Premier Jacques Chirac hailed Friday excellent relations between Morocco and France saying they are marked by "friendship, clarity and loyalty".

In a press-conference held here Friday at the end of a 36 hour official visit, Chirac said no problem, contestation or divergence clouded the sky of Moroccan-French relations recalled the setting up of working groups to work out implementation modalities in the fields of finance, exports, phosphates mainly and scientific cooperation.

To a question on sales of French "Mirage 2000" to Morocco, the French premier said talks between Moroccan officials and the French makers were under way adding that the issue was not a major item on the agenda of his visit

While evoking the Sahara issue Chirac said that France which has friendly relations with Morocco and Algeria meant to avoid interference in these countries' affairs. Chirac went on to say France hoped for a fair settlement in the near future so that Algerian and Moroccan resources be assigned to development efforts instead of unproductive military buildup.

Talking about relations between Morocco and the European Economic Community (EEC) and the consequences of the EEC enlargement to Spain and Portugal on other Mediterranean countries, Chirac recalled his original opposition to the enlargement and said his country has made a number of sacrifices in search of a solution to preserve Mediterranean interests. Chirac expressed hope to see the EEC foreign affairs ministers scheduled to meet Oct 25 come up with better and more realistic proposals for Morocco and other Mediterranean countries.

The visa issue was also raised by Chirac who recalled the terrorist acts which caused the instoration [as received] of visas for all incoming visitors to France except nationals of the European Community. In this respect, Chirac recalled the understanding showed by Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia which have specially close relations with his country and underlined the temporary nature of this preventive measure.

A large part of the press conference was indeed devoted to terrorism and terrorist acts recently perpetrated in the French capital. While answering questions on the issue, Chirac said his country will never "give in to terrorist blackmail", and will never negotiate with those who perpetrate these acts or their intermediaries". Chirac said France was working in concert with all states condemning terrorism adding that once the origin of the terrorists involved in the Paris-blasts determined, his country will severely respond with appropriate measures. His country, he said, will take the necessary measures within and abroad to combat terrorism.

The French premier expressed gratitude for the solidarity and assistance of Arab states in preventing terrorism and said "Those who plan to make of the Arab world and terrorism a synonym are wasting time. One thing is for sure, France will never change its friendly policy towards Arab countries as designed by Gen de Gaulle and perpetuated by following French presidents."

Talking about the Middle East conflict, Chirac said the search for peace was no easy task and recalled his country's approval of an international conference with the partipation of the five permanent security council members and the setting up of preparatory committee for this conference.

Evoking the situation prevailing in Lebanon, Chirac expressed hope to see peace restored and denied allegations about a would-be withdrawal of French troops from the UN Peace keeping force. "France", he said, "has only asked for material means to enable the peace-keeping force carry out the task it was originally assigned."

The French premier who is to chair this Saturday in Casablanca the General Assembly of the Association of Mayors of French-speaking capitals and cities, conferred the same day with the Moroccan sovereign, the Moroccan Premier Azeddine Laraki, and the speaker of the Moroccan house of Representatives Ahmed Osman.

UAE President Visits, Meets Chirac 3 Oct

JN041135 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Rabat, 3 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President Hsaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan met with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac at his highness' residence here tonight. The French prime minister is currently visiting Morocco. The meeting is part of his highness' political contacts and extensive consultations with the leaders of the FRG, Turkey, and Morocco. [as received] The two sides reviewed bilateral cooperation, the situation in the Middle East and the Arab Maghreb, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Palestinian question.

WAM reports that during the meeting, his highness praised France's positive stands, especially toward its friends, adding that the French stands are models to be appreciated because of their just and unbiased nature. He also expressed the hope that

France, the European Community, and the big powers will extend sincere assistance to stop the destructive Iraq-Iran war. His highness said the danger of the war's continuation will not be confined to the two warring states and the neighboring countries but will extend to the Arab and Islamic countries and the world in general.

The French prime minister extended an invitation from President Mitterrand to the UAE president to visit France.

Al-Nuhayyan Leaves 3 Oct

LD041317 Rabat MAP in English 1255 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Rabat, Oct 4 (MAP) — The United Arab Emirates President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan left here Friday after a few days private visit to Morocco.

During his stay here, the UAE president met with King Hassan II of Morocco and visiting French Premier Jacques Chirac.

Foreign Minister Filali Returns From New York

LD061401 Rabat Map in English 1211 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Casabalanca, Oct 6 (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali returned here Sunday from New York where he led the Moroccan delegation to the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

During his stay there, the Moroccan minister presided over a meeting of the group of member countries of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), devoted to examining the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

He also held talks with UN Secretary General Javier Peres de Cuellar, and some foreign ministers participating in this session.

Popular Movement Dismisses Secretary General

LD070605 Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Rabat, Oct 6 (MAP) — The Moroccan ruralist party "The Popular Movement," which held an extraordinary congress here on October 4 and 5, decided to dismiss Mahjoubi Ahardan of the post of secretary general of the movement.

The congress, which was attended by some 2,500 people, appointed a collegial directorate formed of 8 secretary generals.

According to the final communique of the congress, the secretary generals were entrusted with electing among them a first secretary general, a general inspector, and with setting up a political bureau. The collegial secretariat general, the communique specified, is in charge of the movement's management and stands as its spokes-person.

The congress also approved the party's new statute and adopted a number of recommendations worked out by the 5 commissions for legislative, political, economic, social, and rural affairs.

These recommendations voice the party's stand regarding national issues such as agriculture, education, youth, justice, housing, health etc...as well as regional issues.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi, Finance Minister on Talks in U.S.

JN061032 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, Oct 6 (SUNA) — The U.S. Administration has expressed readiness to resume cooperation with Sudan, Premier al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi who is currently visiting the U.S. said.

Al-Mahdi told SUNA, following his meetings with Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Casper W Weinberger and USAID Director Peter McPherson, that the U.S. officials expressed willingness to reopen channels of cooperation with Sudan under the new democratic regime.

Finance Minister Dr. Bashir 'Umar, who is accompanying the premier, noted that the U.S. Administration has decided, in light of the said talks, to release the frozen sum of 71 million dollars which was agreed to be granted to Sudan last year in addition to 7.5 million dollar food grant.

He added that the U.S. Administration agreed to return 5/ [as received] of its personnel to Sudan.

These steps imply the U.S. Administration's good intentions and its willingness to resume cooperation with Sudan 'Umar said.

The U.S. Administration had frozen its aid to Sudan following the International Monetary Fund (IMF) announcement that Sudan was ineligible to receive any further aid.

It also reduced its personnel working in Sudan after the shooting of a U.S. diplomat in Khartoum.

Official Denies Al-Qadhdhafi Preconditions on South

JN031124 Khartoum SUNA in English 1051 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 3 (SUNA) — A high level official here has strongly denied that President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya had put forwards preconditions to the Sudanese Government so that he will continue his efforts aimed at ending the south Sudan question.

We would not see the role of a patriotic Sudanese newspaper disseminating such false news and bringing into Sudanese scne conflicts in which Sudan is not a side, the official said sorely in a statement reported by the daily *Al-Usbu'*. The official however avoided to mention the paper that reported the news item he denied.

Though *Al-Usbu'* and the official have refrained from naming the paper [words indistinct] continuation of Al-Qadhdhafi's effort to peaceffully end the south Sudan question.

SUNA: Syria Gives Aid to Armed Forces

JN031138 Khartoum SUNA in English 0925 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 3, (SUNA) — Supreme Council Vice-President Idris Al-Banna handed the acting Armed Forces Commander in Chief Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil yesterday the Syrian aid to the Sudanese Armed Forces which was extended by the Syrian Arab People's Congress.

The aid comprises among other things military uniforms, six tractors, agricultural inputs, and medical and educational equipments.

It is to be recalled that the Syrian aid to Sduan comes in the context of cooperation between the Syrian People's Congress and the Sudanese National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country (NAS).

NAS is a popular unconstitutional body comprising trade unions and some political parties emerged during the popular uprising that brought down the former regime of ousted President Numayri in April 1985.

SPLA Forces Shell Government Garrison on 28 Sep

EA061725 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Battalion 104 and 105 under command of Lieutenant Colonel (Peter Reer Kuoth) (?started) shelling sites of the enemy garrison of Fangak on 28th September this year. According to our correspondent in the area, the government forces and their militia sustained heavy losses in men and material. Six enemy soldiers ahve been killed and 11 others wounded. Reliable sources in Fangak say that more than 27 of the enemy militia have deserted and moved into (Gawar) area to join the SPLA forces of battalion 104 and 105. [passage omitted]

Al-Mahdi Says Steps Taken To Cancel Shari'a Laws

JN061034 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] New York, Oct 6 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Government is currently taking steps to cancel the Sept 1983 laws (better known as the Shari'a Laws) which were introduced by the ousted President Numayri.

The Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi currently on visit to the U.S. said these laws have distorted the image of Islam and twisted the course of justice.

In addressing the Sudanese community here Saturday, the prime minister said his attorney general is currently preparing studies and reports on the new legislations which will be a balance that meets the aspirations of the majority and at the same time guarantees the rights of the minorities.

The premier told the meeting that he will tour the different regions in Sudan when he returns from the U.S.

TUNISIA

Former Premier Explains Flight From Tunisia

PM061512 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 1 Oct 86 p 19

[Telephone interview with former Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali by Dominique Lagarde; date and place not given]

[Text] *Le Quotidien*: Why did you secretly leave Tunisia?

Mohamed Mzali: I tried to leave by legal channels on 19 August, and I was turned back despite the fact that no charges had been made against me and no administrative measures taken, and despite the fact that I was a deputy. In addition the atmosphere was becoming increasingly intolerable. My eldest son was arrested on 8 August and was detained for 6 weeks — something which has never before happened since independence. My son-in-law was arrested on 24 August and held until 28 August without his wife being allowed to see him or even to know where he was. Furthermore rumors were being spread in a Machiavellian way with the aim of undermining my reputation and destroying my political career. I therefore decided to have a change of scene.

I really did not expect my family to be attacked or for the principle of collective responsibility to be applied in this way! I did not expect Tunisia to do that!

Le Quotidien: You said you did not believe that President Bourguiba knew about the measures taken against your family. Why did you not inform him of them?

Mohamed Mzali: How? The clique which succeeded in seizing power erected a wall around him. I had been unable to have a private meeting with the president since October 1985. He was always accompanied by his private secretary or even his niece. I could not have access to him either directly or by telephone.

Le Quotidien: Do you think this clique is behind the steps taken against your family?

Mohamed Mzali: Yes, of course. But I did not imagine that they would show so much aggressiveness and hatred. Mrs Saida Sassi (the president's niece) is a mother and grandmother. She ought to know what a father and grandfather feels when his children are put into prison and his wife and grandchildren illegally confined, surrounded by 11 or 12 policemen in civilian dress, and deprived of supplies for a week.

Le Quotidien: What does this clique have against you?

Mohamed Mzali: They blame me for being on my feet and having some political influence in the country. They are afraid that I still have a political future.

Le Quotidien: Was it they who had you fired?

Mohamed Mzali: Undoubtedly. But I had accepted my departure. This was especially true because I have always respected and still respect Rachid Sfar, who was a friend and colleague and who is a man of integrity and honesty. What I could not accept was this effort to destroy me, these rumors and arrests a few days after I was fired.

Le Quotidien: Almost every time that there has been a change of prime minister or an important minister has been fired in Tunisia there has been a trial or a campaign like the one you describe. What do you think is the reason for this?

Mohamed Mzali: You are right. And as prime minister I suffered more than others!

Le Quotidien: But what do you think is the reason for this?

Mohamed Mzali: It is because there is not a democratic atmosphere. When a minister is fired, they have to find a pretext for the people. So, they accuse him of being a criminal.

Le Quotidien: You told me that you had not been able to see the head of state in private since October 1985. You will probably admit that you have had to swallow a great deal over the past 2 years... In these circumstances do you not regret that you did not resign?

Mohamed Mzali: I said when I was in power and I will repeat, despite my position, that I have always supported Bourguiba. I have always been a follower of Bourguiba and I have always trusted him. That was true even after the bread affair [reference to riots sparked off by bread price hike in January 1984]. However, if I were to follow your logic, I ought to have resigned on 2 November 1981 after the farce of the elections. I wanted those elections to be democratic elections that could lead to coexistence among all the country's political forces behind the president. However, as you know, those elections were rigged. I will give full details about this affair one day soon. And I will also give details about other matters for which I was criticized — criticism that I swallowed.

Le Quotidien: Do you think you will be charged and that there will be a trial on matters other than your border crossing?

Mohamed Mzali: There will certainly be a rigged trial. Everybody knows that during 30 years in government and 6 years as prime minister I never touched a cent or opened an account in a foreign country, and this cannot be said of those around the president. What pains me is that, if this trial takes place, it is likely to be a trial of the regime, because if I answer all the accusations and allegations a great deal of dirty linen will be washed in public.

Le Quotidien: Are you worried about Tunisia's future?

Mohamed Mzali: I am very worried. I am worried about the president's image. The things which are now being done bear no resemblance to Bourguiba and I am sorry for his sake. Nobody has ever laid hands on women and children in the past. That was not done in the case of Ben Salah, Guiga, or even in the case of Le Bey, when he was overthrown.

Le Quotidien: Will you continue your political activity?

Mohamed Mzali: When I saw what they did to my family I thought about my country's future. I now feel it is my duty not to vanish from the scene and to help save my country from this emerging and creeping fascism.

Mzali on Possible Return

NC070500 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 3 Oct 86 pp 1, 9

[Telephone interview with former Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali in Lausanne, Switzerland, by Paris correspondent Muna al-Sa'id — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Al-Sa'id] What are the political differences between you and Mansour Shkiri [director of Tunisian cabinet]?

[Mzali] Mansour Shkiri was one of those who enjoy power and thought that it was within their grasp. But I and some strugglers, and they are many, thank God, are still alive.

[Al-Sa'id] What is your reaction to the statement by the new Tunisian foreign affairs minister, Al-Hadi Mabrouk, in which he called for your return to Tunisia?

[Mzali] If he gets in touch with me officially and confirms that there will be certain guarantees, then I will respond. But am I to return to Tunisia just like that with nothing? Go back to Tunisia and into prison, or what?

[Al-Sa'id] What guarantees do you want?

[Mzali] Official guarantees. First, what am I accused of? Can I defend my position? Will the law be applied? As to Mabrouk's statements, I will quote a popular Tunisian proverb. It says: If the grocer advises you, half of the advice is in his interest.

[Al-Sa'id] Is it true that the Tunisian Government has sent a memo to Switzerland asking that you be prevented from undertaking any political activity?

[Mzali] No. I was informed that Tunisia had sent a request that I be returned to prison there. I have not been convicted — so far I have not been tried. This haste shows the hatred and malice that some people have.

[Al-Sa'id] Are you thinking of getting in touch with Tunisian opposition figures?

[Mzali] I have not thought of that so far. Most of them are my friends. I have my ideas and they have theirs but I really have not thought of that till now. [passage omitted]

[Al-Sa'id] What are your present plans?

[Mzali] I am relying on my belief, my clear conscience, and the sympathy of free people everywhere, in the Arab world and elsewhere, and even in Tunisia, in the hope that right will win and justice be done.

[Al-Sa'id] Are you thinking of coming to France? We know that you have special relations with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac?

[Mzali] I have special relations with Chirac, and with a number of intellectuals, scholars, and others. I am the only one to get the French universities' medallion from the Sorbonne. This is the cause of the trouble with some political dwarfs in Tunisia. This is my problem.

[Al-Sa'id] Then you are not thinking of taking up residence in France?

[Mzali] It is possible that I shall go to France or another European country. I am moving about and have friends everywhere.

[Al-Sa'id] Do you expect troubles in Tunisia?

[Mzali] I do not know. Only God knows.

Prime Minister Sfar To Visit Algeria

LD031305 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this morning received at the Republican Palace at Carthage Prime Minister Rachid Sfar in the presence of Mansour Skhiri, minister and chief of the presidential office and minister of public service and administrative reform, and Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk.

Following the meeting, Rachid Sfar said: His excellency the president of the republic has asked me to convey his fraternal greetings and expressions of admiration to his brother, His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the fraternal Algerian Republic on the occasion of the friendship and working visit which I will pay to Algeria in response to the invitation of my counterpart, Abdelhami Brahimi.

On this visit, I will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk and Minister of Commerce and Industry Slaheddine Ben Mbarka. The visit will provide an opportunity to discuss all matters of common interest and all means leading to the bolstering of relations and the desired cooperation between the two countries for the good of the two fraternal peoples and the building of the edifice of the greater Arab Maghreb.

We have also wished the grand combatant speedy recovery from the light cold he is suffering from.

Destourian Central Committee Passes Resolutions

LD280726 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The Supreme Combatant President Habib Bourguiba, head of state and leader of the party, this morning at his residence in Mornag presided over the conclusion of the work of the Central Committee of the Socialist Destourian Party, which began yesterday. At the beginning of the session the President delivered a directive speech to the attendents. He said: [passage indistinct]

Now that we have listened to the speech of the Supreme Combatant at the end of the session of the Central Committee of the Socialist Destourian Party, here are the final resolutions presented by Mrs Fatima [name indistinct]:

[Begin recording] The Central Committee of the Socialist Destourian Party, which was in session at the party building on 26 and 27 September 1986 at the invitation of the supreme combatant, the party president, after listening to the opening statement delivered by Party Secretary General Brother Rachid Sfar, in which he analyzed the new events since the 12th party conference and in which he in particular pointed out the coming legislative elections campaign and the reform programs, drawn up by the government with the guidance of the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba; and after a detailed and deep dialogue, the Central Committee renews its everlasting loyalty to the supreme combatant, and its appreciation of the leading role he played in Tunisia's history, and through which he made Tunisia into a well established republic, made the people a united nation, and made the woman a free citizen.

The Central Committee stresses its deep confidence in the party's renewed ability to face up to the challenges and to preserve the independence and impregnability of Tunisia and to achieve the comprehensive development and spreading of true democracy.

The Central Committee appreciates the firm historic resolutions and brave reformations, by which the supreme combatant reformed the national course, and the Central Committee supports the firm resolutions adopted by his government to protect our economy and to steer it away from repercussions of the international economic crisis. The Central Committee feels that the continuous development of social services, especially those connected with supplying suitable housing, eliminating slums, and helping the low-income families, is the best way for preserving the dignity of the Tunisian citizen.

The Central Committee stresses that the impregnability of the state inevitably requires the honesty of its cadres, their preservation of the national group's gains, and their care for the national group's wealth.

The Central Committee recommends consolidating the care given to the agricultural sector, and facilitating the introduction of modern equipment in that sector, such as expanding the [word indistinct] region and spreading complementary irrigation, in order to achieve food self-sufficiency.

The Central Committee blesses the attention given by the supreme combatant to reforming the education system, and promises to work toward creating the means for making the system succeed through the participation of all the elements of the education family in drawing up its [word indistinct] and their implementation.

The Central Committee appreciates the response of the two

workers organizations to the call of the supreme combatant for unity in trade union action and the renewal of its substance within the framework of a national trade union charter, which responds to the time, consolidates the national economy, and serves the country's higher interest.

The Central Committee proudly records its respect for the election dates according to the requirements of the constitution and its commitment to making the lists of national unity succeed, which confirms anew the party's status in the nation and the popular support for the party and the popular love for the leader of the two struggles and the creator of the party, President Habib Bourguiba. [end recording]

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan Operations Increase on Moroccan Border

LD061816 Algiers APS in French 1300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Summary] SDAR (Liberated Territories) 6 Oct — Saharan military operations have been stepped up all along the 200 km of the Moroccan defensive walls. A group of journalists staying with the fighters was able to see these operations, including penetration of the fourth wall at Chadmia and Farsia.

Omar Hadrani, member of the Polisario Politburo responsible for foreign relations at the Saharan Popular Assembly, gave a news conference on Saturday evening in which he spoke of the difficulties being faced by the Moroccan troops. They have shown themselves to be insufficient, and have been reinforced with 13 battalions — twice the number of companies currently present — part of the forces in charge of internal Moroccan security, and those in charge of palace security, especially paratroopers.

KENYA

KANU Delegation Returns From 12-Day PRC Tour

EA061541 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 6 Oct 86 p 20

[Article by Richard Kenya: "Amayo: Kenya Believes in Peaceful Coexistence"]

[Text] Kenya believes in world peace, peaceful coexistence with her neighbours and other nations in the Non-alignment Movement for the benefit of development of the Third World nations, the national chairman of the ruling party, KANU, Mr David Okiki Amayo, said yesterday. He was addressing a press conference at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on arrival from a 12-day tour of China, where he led a four-man delegation which visited various provinces, counties and cities. The delegation included the national organizing secretary of the party, Mr Laban Kitele, who is also an assistant minister for works, housing and physical planning: Mombasa KANU branch chairman, Shariff Nassir, who is also an assistant minister for lands and settlement: Nairobi branch chairman, Dr Njoroge Mungai: and Isiolo branch chairman, Mr A. Dawa.

On arrival at the airport,the team was met by the Chinese ambassador to Kenya, Mr Wei Yongqing, and the former MP for Mbita, Mr Alfonse Okuku.

Amayo said the frequent tours the executive members of KANU were making to some African and European countries was in keeping with KANU's policy of non-alignment which encouraged maintenance of friendly relations with other countries.

Amayo said the trip to China was made possible by the Chinese ruling party, CPC, which had invited KANU delegates to visit their country. He said while in Beijing in China, the team was warmly received by the national party and government officials. The delegation visited various industries, the Great Wall of China and other places of interest.

Amayo said alongside with other foreign government representatives, the team was invited to the national day reception, where they met and held talks with the minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang. Later, the team held discussions with the secretary-general of the party, Mr Hu Yaobang.

Amayo emphasized Kenya's strong stand against apartheid and oppression on the people of South Africa and Namibia. He also expressed Kenya's belief in non-interference in internal affairs of other countries. He suggested that both countries continue with the existing friendly relations and improve in areas of mutual interest. He said the delegation had a chance of learning the implementation of China's new economic open policy, where the government had made impressive development. Amayo said President Daniel Arap Moi was respected in China for his wise leadership which had kept the country steady, stable and peaceful.

TANZANIA

Newspaper Praises U.S. Sanctions Against RSA

EA051546 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0345 GMT 5 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Praising the U.S. Senate's action in support of those seeking the imposition of sanctions against the oppressive regime of South Africa and for overruling Reagan's veto, which disregards the interests of the nationalist majority in South Africa, the *Sunday News* stresses that the nationalist majority needs all forms of support from the world's peace-loving forces to dismantle apartheid. The editorial reminds us of the constantly deteriorating situation in South Africa and pays tribute to the U.S. people for coming out in support of the oppressed majority in South Africa — a step the paper believes will contribute toward the realization of majority rule in that country.

It is an open scandal that the wealth accruing from South Africa's economy, which is based on its minerals, farming, and industries, benefits only a few whites and others, while the toiling majority are suffering and humiliated. The editorial says: The blacks in South Africa are being made to live in impoverished conditions, with poor housing and educational facilities, unemployment, unjust pay, poor health services, a high rate of child mortality and other ills, in contrast with the good life being enjoyed by the whites, who constitute only 4 and 1/2 percent of the total population. In the face of these conditions, the nationalists have chosen to take up arms to end the oppressive policies of the Boers. The *Sunday News* editorial expresses support for them, stressing that lasting peace can never be obtained in South Africa without true democracy based on majority rule. The editorial cautioned U.S. President Reagan and other Western leaders against helping the Boers. That is the only way toward a permanent solution to apartheid in South Africa, the editorial concludes.

Reagan Warned Against Breaking Sanctions

EA061052 Dakar PANA in English 1017 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 6 Oct (SHIHATA/PANA) — Tanzania yesterday warned U.S. President Ronald Reagan against tricks and other means of circumventing the comprehensive anti-apartheid act passed by U.S. legislators and urged him to uphold his oath of office so that the law of sanctions against Pretoria is scrupulously implemented. Both the ruling party and government-owned Sunday papers congratulated U.S. citizens for identifying themselves with the plight of the oppressed majority in South Africa. But *Mzalendo*, the ruling party's weekly, warned: It is our hope that President Reagan will honour the law that seeks to dismantle apartheid as his oath of office obliges him and that he would not use tricks and other means of trying to circumvent the proper implementation of the comprehensive anti-apartheid act. While urging the oppressed majority in South Africa to intensify their armed struggle, the party newspaper urged the international community to step up assistance to the Frontline States who might be directly affected by the positive

U.S. move and acts of aggression by the apartheid state. President Reagan and other Western leaders should stop embracing the Boer regime. That is the only way to guarantee a lasting solution to the racial conflict in South Africa, the government-owned *Sunday News* said.

UGANDA

Kampala Reports Arrest of Cabinet Minister

EA062145 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The Uganda Government has announced the arrest of another cabinet minister on charges of engaging in activities calculated to cause insecurity in the country. The government statement says the Minister of Commerce, Mr Evaristo Nyanzi, will appear before a court of law as soon as possible.

Last Friday, a number of people, including the Minister of Energy Dr Andrew Lutakome Kayiira; of environment protection, Dr David Lwanga; Former Vice President Paulo Muwanga; a member of the Executive of the Uganda Freedom Movement Mr (Wagarwahi) Bwengye; and the editor of the *Citizen* newspaper were arrested on the same charges.

The statement said the government has been following their activities and their collaborators for some time. They include the attempt to infiltrate some units of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] with the aim of recruiting them as a fighting force against the government.

The statement concluded by assuring the public that there is no threat to peace, security and stability in the country and that it will not be distracted from its policy of forging national unity.

Rebels' Threat to Government Reported

EA061047 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 6 Oct 86 p 1

[By James Asibwa: "Uganda Rebels Vow to Fight"]

[Excerpts] A rebel group, the Ugandan People's Democratic Movement (UPDM) yesterday threatened to mobilize its forces inside Uganda and topple President Yoweri Museveni's eight-month-old government. Mr John Okello telephoned the *Standard* newsroom and identified himself as the chief co-ordinator of the UPDM. He claimed the UPDM forces were fighting Museveni's troops in northern Uganda. Mr Okello, who claimed to be speaking from London, added: The forces fighting in the north are not fighting to restore to power Milton Obote, Tito Okello, Idi Amin, Wilson Toko or Basilio Okello. We are fighting to restore democracy to the country.

Mr Okello said he had called the *Standard* to comment on the reported arrests of leaders in Uganda. Reports from Kampala said yesterday that the minister for energy, Dr Andrew Kayiira, was arrested by security men on Friday (03 Oct) and detained at the capital's central police station. Also reported arrested was Muwanga. Said Mr Okello: We are very much disturbed, because Mr Paul Muwanga has throughout his political life contributed to the development of Uganda and Mr Andrew Kayiira was the first to go to the bush before Museveni to fight for democracy in Uganda.

Dr Kayiira, who was minister of internal affairs in the short lived government of the late Yusuf Lule, was the commander of the disbanded Uganda Freedom Army (UFA), one of the small rebel groups which fought Dr Obote. Said Mr Okello: With the arrest of these people now, we have given instructions to the forces in the east, west and Buganda regions to fight Museveni's government until it is brought down, unless he accepts a round-table conference of all groups and fighting forces based in Uganda and outside. [passage omitted]

Sources close to Dr Kayiira said security men from the NRA [National Resistance Army] had also arrested at least five senior officers from the UFA including Pakistani mercenary Soori Sajed [name as received], the UFA's chief training officer.

The government statement treated the detainees as individuals but political sources said the crackdown appeared to be directed at fringe groups resisting some [National Resistance Movement] policies from within the Cabinet.

Prime Minister Samson Kisseka told a news conference that the NRM would change its attitude towards its coalition partners if it discovered that they were opposing the movement. The statement linked the detainees with rebel forces in the north, saying they had attempted to persuade soldiers at the Naam-Okora barracks, 340 km north-east of the capital, to work with the rebels and overthrow the government.

CAMEROON

Trade Minister Opens Chinese Trade Fair

AB042216 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Mr Edouard Nomo Ongolo has revealed that trade exchange between China and Cameroon has developed creditably since the signing of a trade agreement between the two countries. Mr Nomo Ongolo was speaking at the inaugural opening of the third trade fair organized in Yaounde by the Chinese Council for the Development of International Trade. He added that this was a result of the execution by the Chinese Government of improving economic and technological projects like the construction of the Yaounde Conference Center and the (Lakdo) hydroelectric dam.

In a welcome speech, the head of the Chinese delegation of the Council for International Trade Development, (Mr Zeng Juabing), announced that China had already organized two previous economic and trade fairs in 1975 and 1978 respectively in the country. He added that this third exhibition of Chinese goods in Cameroon after an 8-year break would enable to reinforce bilateral relations between the two countries. Eleven trade companies and corporations exhibiting more that 1,900 Chinese goods [word indistinct] light industrial, textile, artistic, metal, mineral, agricultural, and [words indistinct] goods projects.

Mr Nomo Ongolo said in the past 10 years, Cameroonians have imported Chinese portable goods while Chinese corporations imported Cameroon's rural cash-crop products like cocoa and coffee. He called on Cameroon businessmen to intensify their activities with the Chinese corporations by exporting more goods to China.

China and Cameroon are both developing countries and belong to the Third World. (Mr Zeng Juabing) said the products exhibited in Yaounde are only part of Chinese exportable goods but can be imported by Cameroon businessmen. He announced that China is in the process of reforming its economic system by opening its economic activities to the rest of the world. According to (Mr Zeng Juabing), China already has economic and trade relations with 160 agents.

CHAD

Two Opposition Factions Resume Fighting in Fada

AB061533 Paris AFP in French 1445 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 6 October (AFP) — Two factions of the Chadian opposition have again been fighting each other at Fada (northern Chad) since Monday morning, it was learned in Paris from informed Chadian sources.

The fighting is between supporters of Mr Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) which has been occupying the Fada palm grove since 22 August this year and those of Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad (GUNT — opposed to Mr Hissein Habre).

Last August, the CDR secretary general broke off with Mr Goukouni Oueddei and called for "the search for a new struggle platform," it was recalled. After heavy fighting a few days later, his supporters captured Fada after driving away Mr Oueddei's supporters. The GUNT president and his chief of staff, Mr Adoum Yacoub, then reassembled the loyalist forces which surrounded Fada.

Mr Goukouni Oueddei on 19 September issued a warning to the forces occupying Fada and held them responsible in advance for any possible escalation of the situation. "The effective and exclusive control of the zone north of the 16th Parallel by the GUNT cannot and must in no way be a matter of dispute," he said. "Order and discipline must prevail there and no intention or act of destabilization can be tolerated."

Mr Goukouni Oueddei, whom the official Libyan radio has described as the president of "Chad's legitimate government," was recently received on two occasions by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli.

Agreements With France on Airport, Other Projects

AB051154 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The work to rehabilitate Ndjamena Airport will now be accomplished thanks to the protocol agreements signed this morning by the Chadian Government and the French Government. The signing ceremony took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and cooperation. [passage omitted] Three other conventions were signed today between Chad and France. The total package amounts to 440 million CFA francs. Under them, the telecommunication and road rehabilitation programs will be financed. [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Leaves for Moscow; Soviet Envoy on Ties

AB061355 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The comrade chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso [Captain Thomas Sankara] left Ouagadougou yesterday evening for Moscow. President Thomas Sankara, who is accompanied by an important delegation, will have a stopover in Belgrade before arriving in Moscow. This first official visit of the president of Burkina Faso to the Soviet Union is a sign of the good relations between Burkina Faso and that country. The visit forms part of the political will of the two countries to widen their relations. This is confirmed to our reporter Prosper Biliba by the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Burkina Faso, Comrade Feliks Bogdanov:

[Begin Bogdanov recording in French] If we take the relations between Burkina Faso and the Soviet Union, we can say that they are very long-standing, but we can say at the same time that they have been very brief. In February 1987, we are going to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. This shows that it is already quite a long period. But at the same time, we can say that a truly new era in the development of the relations between our two countries began after 4 August 1983.

In the process of the development of relations between our two countries, first of all, there is the reciprocal recognition which is the basis of this development. Since 4 August 1983, the two parties have made many efforts to activate and widen the ties of cooperation in all fields. There have already been some delegations, some representatives of the Burkinabe political leadership, that have visited the Soviet Union and had contact with the leaders of the various organs of our country to discuss the prospects of development of the relations between our two countries. [end recording]

GHANA

PRC Vice Premier Signs Agreements, Ends Visit

AB061615 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The Chinese delegation which was in Ghana for 4 days of talks with government leaders left Accra today for Egypt, the last stage of a 4-nation African tour. The leader of the delegation is the vice premier, Mr Li Peng. Before his departure, Mr Li told newsmen that the delegation held in-depth discussions with the chairman of the PNDC, Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings, and government officials on a wide range of bilateral and international matters. He said the interaction between his delegation and the Ghanaian authorities has deepened its understanding of bilateral relations.

On the Ghana-China joint commission for cooperation, the Chinese vice premier hoped discussions can be tackled at diplomatic levels through the foreig trade departments of both countries. The delegation, which signed agreements on trade and cultural matters, has already visited Botswana and Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast].

At the airport to see the delegation off were a member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata; the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi; and the chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Dr Don Arthur.

GUINEA

Magazine Claims Former Regime Members Executed

NC062234 Paris AFP in English 2224 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Dakar, Oct 6 (AFP) — An unspecified number of members of the former Sekou Toure regime were shot in the night of July 4 last year in the presence of several government ministers but without the agreement of Head of State General Lansana Conte, the monthly magazine *Africa* reported here.

Quoting "reliable sources" among Guinean expatriates, the report said the executions followed the coup attempt by Prime Minister Diarra Traore.

Those ordered shot were relatives of Sekou Toure, and as such some of the most powerful figures of the former regime, which ended in April 1984 with the dictator's death and the bloodless Army takeover.

They included the president's half-brother Ismael, his nephew Siaka, his elder brother Amara and his cousin Abdoulaye, as well as Mamady Keita and Sekou Cherif, both Sekou Toure's relations by marriage.

Africa said a number of officers in the ruling Military Committee of National Recovery (CMRN), who suspected the leaders of the former regime of involvement in the coup bid, went to Kindia Prison, 80 kilometres (50 miles) north-east of Conakry, where they were being held.

The officers included Captain Jean Traore, currently foreign minister, Captain Mamadou Balde, then minister for administrative reform, and Major Al Husseini Fofana, minister for rural development.

Quoting an eyewitness, *Africa* said General Conte, who had been at the summit of the Community of West African States (CEAO) in Lome at the time of the coup bid, was "furious" on his return, and struck Major Fofana, who was considered the main instigator of the executions.

The magazine said a number of human rights organisations, including Amnesty International, were considering trying to force President Conte into making a public statement on what happened at Kindia, and to reveal what had happened to those responsible for the July 4 coup attempt, who have never been brought to trial.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Angola

MB050600 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the chairmen of the MPLA-Labor Party and the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] signed an accord for interparty cooperation designed to strengthen historical ties between the two parties. This accord will permit the exchange of (?views) [words indistinct], information, and will permit more regular consultations on the most serious international issues.

The two parties agreed to encourage activities related to youth and mass organizations in the two countries. [words indistinct] will develop cooperation between the party media and the mass media to inform militants of both parties as well as public opinion in both countries on the revolutionary gains and lives of the respective peoples.

The accord, signed by the two presidents [Angola's Dos Santos, Guinea-Bissau's Joao Vieira] in Bissau yesterday also provides for the exchange of high-powered delegations on working and friendly visits for mutual consultations on issues of common interest.

It should be recalled that, during his visit to Guinea-Bissau, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos visited two important economic (?ventures) [words indistinct], namely the [name indistinct] beer and cold drink factory, and (Quinegal) enterprise, which does metallurgical and mechanical work.

The ministers of planning of the two countries also signed an accord providing for greater efforts toward the creation of a joint commission for increasing bilateral cooperation which has previously existed at only low levels.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos returned to Angola last night after a 48-hour visit to Guinea-Bissau.

NIGER

Kountche Receives Ivorian Presidential Envoy

AB032200 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The chairman of the Supreme Military Council, General Seyni Kountche, this afternoon received in audience Laurent Dona Fologo, Ivorian minister of information, culture, youth, and sports and member of the Political Bureau of the Executive Committee of the PDCI-RDA. At the end of the discussions, Mr Dona Fologo, who was accompanied by Mr Daouda Diallo, [Niger's] minister of culture and communications, said his visit was in the framework of bilateral relations. Here we listen to Mr Laurent Dona Fologo talking to the Voice of the Sahel [Niger Radio] reporter.

[Begin recording] [Fologo] I wish, first of all, to address the brotherly greetings of the people of Ivory Coast to the people of Niger, and particularly renew the respect and friendship of President Houphouet-Boigny, which he has entrusted me to transmit to President Seyni Kountche, who has just done me the honor of receiving me.

You know that the ties between the Ivory Coast and Niger are so warm that it is not necessary to dwell on it. I think the two people are brothers through history, politics and the human relations which unite us. That is why, from time to time, Ivorian envoys come to Niamey, and sometimes Niger envoys go to the Ivory Coast. My visit is therefore in the context of the bilateral relations which daily are growing deeper and more solid. This visit is also in the context of relations with the brothers in the subregion of the Council of Entente, the CEAO subregion, and the ECOWAS subregion. And, you know that President Houphouet-Boigny is the doyen of the heads of state of this subregion. It is therefore his duty to see to it that visits are paid from time to time to his young brothers, and his fellow presidents, and I am very honored for having done so.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, following the events that occurred recently in Togo, a forthcoming summit of the Council of Entente was discussed. Did you broach this topic with the head of state?

[Fologo] I think the holding of a summit of the Council of Entente depends on the heads of state of the Council of Entente. What I can tell you is that President Houphouet-Boigny wishes that peace should always prevail among the member-states of the Council of Entente, so that the meager resources we have may be devoted to development and not to something else. That is why I think that if the heads of state find it to be useful — and as often as they find it to be useful — they will meet. In the meantime, I cannot tell you whether a summit of the Council of Entente will be held or not. What I can tell you is that the relations between these states must improve and (?be strengthened). [end recording]

Mr Laurent Dona Fologo, who is travelling (?on a special flight) has already visited Burkina Faso for a similar mission. He is to be received in audience this evening before going on to Benin.

NIGERIA

AFRC Meets; New Chief of General Staff Appointed

AB061856 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] A new chief of General Staff has been appointed. He is Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu. The appointment was announced in Lagos today by President Ibrahim Babangida after a meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC]. President Babangida also announced the appointment of four new members of the AFRC. They are Colonel David Mark, the director of signals; Brigadier Garba Duba, general officer commanding, Section Division; Commodore Ndubuisi Kanu, flag officer naval training; and Air Commodore N.O. Yusuf, commanding officer of the Air Force base in Makurdi.

All the new members, except Air Commodore Yusuf, took their oath of office today. Major General Babangida stated that Commodore Tunde Elegbede and Brigadier Yohanna Rure would retain their membership of the AFRC on personal merit. He announced that the AFRC has accepted the request of the inspector general of police, Mr Etim Inyang to proceed on voluntary retirement after 37 years in service. Mr Etim Inyang's retirement will take effect from 1 November 1986.

TOGO

Central Committee Discusses Coup Attempt

NC062154 Paris AFP in English 2143 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Lome, Oct 6 (AFP) — The Central Committee of Togo's ruling Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) met here Monday under the chairmanship of President Gnassingbe Eyadema to discuss last month's attempted coup against him.

A communique published afterwards called for international efforts to fight terrorism and called on the government to take all measures to punish those behind the September 23 attack.

The Togolese authorities have accused the family of former President Sylvanus Olympio of being behind the coup attempt and alleged that neighbouring Ghana and Burkina Faso had a hand in it.

Curfew Reduced

AB061255 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Still in connection with the events we experienced on the night of 23 to 24 September, here is a communique from the Ministry of Interior:

From today, Monday, 6 October 1986, the curfew has been reduced and will now be in force from 2200 to 0530 throughout the country.

ANGOLA

UNITA Communique Claims Successes

AU061816 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 6 (AFP) — The rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said here Monday its forces had killed 56 government troops and a Cuban during fighting on September 23 and 27 in two provinces of the country.

A UNITA communique said 20 government soldiers and one Cuban were killed and 20 government troops captured when guerrillas captured Kilenda in Cuanza Sul Province in northern Angola.

It also said 36 government soldiers were killed in a rebel attack on a military convoy between Novo Redondo and Lobito in Benguela Province, southern Angola. A large quantity of equipment was captured, it added.

The communique accused Luanda's forces of bombing five villages with combat aircraft and helicopters in a "reprisal operation" in Bie Province in central Angola. It said 21 villagers were killed and 62 wounded.

UNITA losses in the operations mentioned were 35 dead, 75 wounded and 10 missing, the communique added.

BOTSWANA

President Masire Interviewed on Independence

MB060917 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 5 Oct 86 p 17

[Feature on interview with Botswana President Quett Masire by John d'Oliveira in Gaborone "this week": "My Plea to South Africa's Whites: Fear Apartheid Not Blacks"]

[Text] **Botswana is in a unique position in Africa, both because of its situation and because it is a prospering, stable, multi-party democracy which has turned Uhuru into an asset instead of a liability. Squeezed between Namibia, South Africa and Black Africa, it fears that it might become one of the battle-grounds over which the contenders for future power in South Africa will fight. So, as Botswana enters its 21st year of independence, its pragmatic President and the man largely responsible for Botswana's successful economic policies, Dr Quett Masire, watches developments in South Africa with great care and with deep concern. John d'Oliveira, Editor of the Argus Africa News Service, spoke to him in his Gaborone office this week.**

President Quett Masire says he agrees "100 percent" with Cape National Party leader Chris Heunis that the Afrikaner should ensure his survival not by political entrenchment or military power but by making himself "essential".

In a wide-ranging interview, President Masire said he firmly believed that the Afrikaner had a contribution to make to South and Southern Africa — provided he abandoned the policy of apartheid.

The following are the questions put to Dr Masire, together with his answers:

What, in your opinion, is the most remarkable single achievement since Botswana's independence?

The fact that Botswana started from nothing, so to speak, and that we have been able to generate resources and make services available to the whole country...generally people's expectations have been met and we have come to be hopeful for the future — because the past 20 years have been so rewarding.

In the last 20 years we have enjoyed peace, harmony and stability in a united nation. These things have enabled us to achieve one of the highest growth rates in the world. All our resources have been invested in sound programmes of development which have improved the quality of life in Botswana.

And the next 20 years?

Twenty years is a long time and I have no prophetic insight to be able to say exactly what will happen.

What is more, this area is destabilised by apartheid, and therefore it is not following a natural pattern of development where known resources can be interpreted in terms of future development — that will depend on what happens in South Africa with the apartheid system.

Do you agree with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda that there is danger of an explosion that could engulf the whole region, including Botswana?

Even your Mr Vorster said it. He said that unless there was change there would be consequences for South Africa that were too ghastly to contemplate.

He was right and President Kaunda is right and that is what every right-thinking person thinks.

Do you expect an explosion?

I hope it does not come because it will affect all of us...hope springs eternal in the human breast.

Is there any initiative Botswana can take to relieve the tension in South Africa?

We are always willing to help. However, the contempt with which South Africa scuttled the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group mission and Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission, does not encourage anyone to try. I believe Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State will, among other countries, visit South Africa. I hope he will be more successful.

Have you any reason to expect that his mission will be more successful?

I think there is more than just being hopeful. I think South Africa is America's friend and, therefore, they should be amenable to what their friends tell them, especially since the mood in the United States is such that they are saying, in effect, that enough is enough.

The United States ought to know better because there was discrimination in that country and South Africa ought to know better that if the United States which was once in the same position says that it does not pay to go along this path, they must know what they are talking about.

In your speech on Tuesday, you said South Africa had nothing to fear from majority rule. Could you elaborate on this?

I think it (the white South Africa fear of majority rule) is unfortunate because there are countries like Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho where the whites get along with the rest of the population and where they slot into the various sectors of the economies according to their abilities and their aptitudes and not according to their colour.

The people who are fighting for majority rule in South Africa have never given me the feeling that they want to throw the white man into the sea. They know that they will continue to need various poeple who can make different contributions to the various sectors of the economy, to different aspects of social life and so forth.

I think that not only will those people believe they have a duty to keep the whites, but that they will not be doing this as a favour to the whites. It will be done because the whites have rights, because they were born in that country.

South Africa will surely get a constitution in which there is a Bill of Rights just as Botswana has a Bill of Rights. So the whites will have their human rights respected and we feel any fears which might be based on expectations of racial acrimony are not well founded.

What you are saying seems very similar to the speech Minister Chris Heunis made five years ago and to which nobody apparently paid very much attention. He said then that the Afrikaner could not ensure his survival through political entrenchment or through military power. He could only ensure his survival in South Africa by ensuring that he was essential to the country. Do you agree whith that?

I agree 100 percent.

Would you say this was the essence of the solution to the problems in South Africa?

Yes. That is the essence.

Get rid of apartheid. Let every man matter on merit ... Here we are bringing people from every part of the world because they have a contribution to make ... the Afrikaner has a contribution to make to South Africa and to southern Africa.

To get back to Botswana — When you embarked on independence 20 years ago the situation in Botswana was little different to the situation in South Africa. Would you compare the situation now?

In Botswana we have a constitution which protects the rights of citizens without discrimination based on creed, sex, religious beliefs or political convictions, unlike what obtains in South Africa.

South Africa has a constitution in which only whites are allowed to participate in politics and can form a government. It has laws that protect rights for whites and another set of laws that deny blacks the same rights.

Human relations in South Africa are, therefore, heavily influenced by the apartheid system of racial separation.

What has happened to your relations with South Africa over the past 20 years?

We have co-existed with South Africa for a long time in the belief that we can work together even though we have different political systems. Since last year, South Africa has mounted unprovoked acts of aggression on our country. President Botha has threatened that he will order more attacks against Frontline States in the future. This has changed our relations.

How do you regard South Africa now?

We regard it as a troubled neighbour, undergoing civil strife.

Do you think the situation will improve or will it deteriorate?

I think the situation is likely to deteriorate unless the South African Government dismantles apartheid forthwith.

Our reading of the mood is that it seems ugly and deepening. Resistance is met with repression, which, in turn, invites escalation of violence.

The South African Government keeps on saying things about fundamental reform which it does not mean because, in the same breath, it says that it does not believe in the universal franchise.

To raise hopes with the intention of dashing them is to play with fire.

What would happen if apartheid could be eradicated?

Should it be eradicated in the foreseeable future, this region would rival any other in the world in prosperity.

What future do you see for the Southern African Development Coordination Conference should South Africa take its place as a full member, that is, once it gets rid of apartheid?

When South Africa becomes part of SADCC, the region will prosper. There will then be no disruption of SADCC efforts. Transportation costs will be reduced for most countries and our capacity to manage our own affairs will be so much more enhanced.

USSR Delegation Grateful for Exchange of Views

MB040700 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] A Soviet Union mission to the 20th anniversary of independence celebrations has thanked the president, Dr Quett Masire, top government officials, and Botswana at large for the cordial reception they had been accorded in this country. A statement from the head of the Soviet delegation, Mr Pallayev, on the mission's departure at the airport, said the mission was grateful for the useful exchange of views with the president and other political figures in this country. An exchange of views on bilateral as well as on pressing international problems, like the struggle against racism and vestiges of colonialism [as heard]. The Soviet mission said such talks would undoubtedly contribute to the widening mutual understanding and development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Botswana.

MOZAMBIQUE

SADCC Meeting Discusses Increasing Trade Routes

MB040819 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The SADCC coordinating council, which convened in Maputo yesterday, approved a plan of action in the field of meteorology, based on a number of specific projects for southern Africa, today. The meeting also supported a mail service operations program. The SADCC coordinating council also found it necessary to increase the number of flights in the region with the aim of diverting passenger traffic away from Johannesburg Airport, which is used as a transit point to countries in this region and for international flights. [words indistinct] southern African countries' airlines.

Regarding the present situation of projects in transportation, it was found that progress was being made along certain corridors, namely Nacala, Beira, and Dar es Salaam. The SADCC coordinating council concluded that it was necessary to implement railroad projects and, subsequently, port projects.

The meeting also approved new projects, including the project for computerized control of the Mozambique rail services.

SADCC Railway Project To Receive Canadian Funds

MB050748 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Canada is to provide SADCC countries with about $21 million for the second phase of the Mozambican northern Niassa railway line which links the port of Nacala to the Malawian border. The renovation work covers a stretch from Nampula city to the town of Cuamba in Niassa Province. A spokesman for the Ministry of Transport in Mozambique says the Canadian-financed scheme will supply rail turnouts and other railway equipment. The rehabilitation of the Nacala-Malawi railway is one of the major transport projects for the SADCC.

SOUTH AFRICA

Six SADF Soldiers Injured by Land Mine

MB061350 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1349 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 6 SAPA -- Six SA Defence Force soldiers were injured this morning when their military vehicle detonated a landmine in Kangwane, near the Mozambique border, a spokeswoman for the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria.

The nature of their injuries was not known yet and they had been flown to the No. 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Spokeswoman Miss Ronelle Henning said at a press conference the explosion had occurred at 8am on a dirt road near Nbuzine in Kangwane.

The names of the soldiers would be released by the SADF once their next of kin had been informed.

Miss Henning said it could be expected the mine had been planted by the African National Congress.

ANC Rejects U.S. Congress Probe on Communist Links

MB061525 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The ANC is rejecting a probe ordered by the U.S. Congress. An investigation was ordered into the organization's communist links. ANC spokesman Tom Sebina has said in Lusaka that his organization does not see the necessity for such a probe.

In an apparent attempt to (?make sure it was even-handed), conservative congressmen incorporated a clause requiring President Reagan to submit a report on the activities of the Communist Party in South Africa. The reasons for the request are not clear, but it has been suggested it is aimed at assessing the Communist Party's influence over the ANC.

Mr Sebina says the banned organization has never made a secret of having communists within its ranks.

SABC Commentary on Communist Influence in ANC

MB070541 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] There are always two sides to a story, and this truism has been recognized even by the United States legislators, who last week insisted on imposing sanctions against South Africa. The United States Congress took its sanctions action because South Africa had refused to meet certain of its demands, foremost amongst which were that the African National Congress (and other organizations) should be unbanned and their leaders — among them Nelson Mandela — released from prison and consulted on new political directions. But the sanctions bill also

provided that a report must be submitted to Congress within 90 days on the communist influence in the African National Congress and its use of violence, including the abhorrent necklacing form of murder.

This action — if it is to be pursued in an impartial and objective manner — is to be welcomed. There is much evidence for the American legislators to contemplate.

In 1982, one of the Congress' own subcommittees investigated the ANC. It reported that it found the evidence it had received deeply disturbing. This evidence, it said, strongly suggested that the original purpose of the ANC had been subverted and that the Soviets and their allies had achieved alarmingly effective control over the ANC.

The United States legislators could also consider the evidence of their own national intelligence agency — the CIA — which has reported that of the 30 members of the ANC's Executive Committee more than half (18 in number) are communists. The implication of this is that the ANC is a front organization of the South African Communist Party. The ANC response is to admit that it has communists amongst its membership but to dismiss this as of no consequence. In actual fact, communist leaders from the time of Lenin have preached the need not for mass membership but for communists to assume leadership positions and thereby achieve effective control over front organizations. Thus, in the Soviet Union, for example, less than 10 percent of the population are members of the Communist Party.

Insofar as the ANC's commitment to violence and revolution is concerned, there is abundant and incontrovertible evidence for the United States legislators to consider. Even the most depraved acts of violence — the necklacing murders — have been endorsed by the African National Congress, with its secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, saying that this is something that black people should use against other black people who are suspected of being what he calls collaborators. Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, has said: Together, hand-in-hand with our boxes of matches and our necklaces, we shall liberate this country.

One can but hope that the United States Congress will take note of these statements and of much other evidence of the ANC's stance on violence and will not merely set out to whitewash the organization. It is to be hoped, as well, that the American legislators will give due recognition to the commitment by the South African authorities to release Nelson Mandela from prison and to negotiate directly with the leaders of the ANC if they renounce violence and revolution and work through peaceful channels for a new dispensation in South Africa.

Buthelezi Asks Japan To Help Blacks Hit by Sanctions

NC062224 Paris AFP in English 2201 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 6 (AFP) — Moderate black South African leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi Monday called on Japan to help form black self-help development schemes to offset the drastic effects of economic sanction on blacks.

Chief Buthelezi, leader of the country's dominant Zulu tribe and head of the Zulu Inkatha movement, was speaking during a meeting with Japanese Consul-General Katsumi Sezaki at the Zulu capital of Ulundi.

Japan recently applied limited economic sanctions on Pretoria, following on a package of sanctions agreed by the European Economic Community (EEC) and before considerably harsher sanctions imposed last week by the U.S. Congress.

Chief Buthelezi said Japan, with its sanctions, had signalled Pretoria that it found South Africa's apartheid policies of racial segregation to be "repugnant".

Now, he added, Tokyo needed to send another signal showing South African blacks that it had not supported sanctions "in callous disregard of the poorest of the poor (blacks)" who would be the main victims of sanctions.

He called on the Japanese Government to join in partnership with Inkatha and Japanese industrialists to promote self-help projects for blacks.

He told Mr. Sezaki: "It is my people who are affected (by sanctions). It is their children who suffer starvation, and who will now be subjected to the diseases of malnutrition."

Departing U.S. Envoy Holds Press Conference

MB050506 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1555 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 4, SAPA — Although this week's sanctions legislation was undoubtedly a considerable setback to the U.S. policy of constructive engagement, an escalation of "tit-for-tat" action would be counterproductive, the departing U.S. ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, said today. Speaking at a brief press conference at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport shortly before his departure at the end of a 4-1/2 year term of office in South Africa, he said the sanctions move had been an "expression of anger." Mr Nickel said the U.S. Government would pusue the course of constructive engagement. "Our objective must remain the same." Asked about possible retaliatory action by the SA Government to U.S. sanctions, he said "I would not like to see an escalation of tit-for-tat action ... this would be in nobody's interest."

Reviewing his term of office, Mr Nickel, who first came to South Africa as a correspondent for *Time* magazine in the sixties, said he liked to think the U.S. had played a useful role in the reform measures which had been implemented, although it was obviously impossible to quantify this. If he had been asked in 1981 whether he believed the pass laws would be repealed during his term he would not have been sure of saying yes.

Mr Nickel said he regarded the peak of his term here as being the signing of the Nkomati non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique on March 16, 1984, as this had been a "promising landmark" for the future of southern Africa. "I hope this great achievement will not be thrown away." There was a great deal of suspicion surrounding the peace pact now and he

hoped the South African Government would do its utmost to remove these with bold efforts. "I hope there will be active diplomacy and active statesmanship on both sides, because the accord has great promise for the whole region."

Mr Nickel said he was "awfully sorry" that Congress had overridden President Reagan's veto on the sanctions legislation. He felt Mr Reagan's approach would be vindicated in time as the most efficient and rational. There were many people in the U.S. who hoped the expression of indignation would have the desired effect of making the SA Government move faster to end apartheid and establish government by consent but he felt this "euphoria in some quarters may turn into something of a hangover, as I fear this approach will not work out."

Asked about the U.S. Government's dialogue with the ANC, he said this was aimed at putting down certain markers. The U.S. objective was not just the end of apartheid but a truly democratic South Africa which was at peace with itself. The U.S. would not encourage the ANC to continue its path of revolution and take over of power.

Mr Nickel said the inability to break the political deadlock in South Africa was his government's most serious concern with regard to the current situation in the country. Changes in the socio-economic field had overtaken progress in the political arena and this failure explains at least in part the unrest over the last two years. The unrest had threatened to block out any perceptions of progress in South Africa.

Responding to questions on the SWA/Namibia issue, Mr Nickel said he did not feel independence for the territory was further away than when he had arrived. All kinds of technical problems connected to the UN resolution had been cleared up during his term of office. "But we cannot have progress while there is a strong Cuban presence in Angola .. This must be resolved first." The MPLA government in Angola had to realise sooner or later that it could not solve the country's problems by military means. What was needed was a "deinternationalisation" of Angola with the Cubans and the SADF being removed as factors in the equation. "We have not given up hope that this realisation will come to dawn and that Namibia will get its long-overdue and internationally accepted independence," Mr Nickel said.

Asked whether U.S. military aid to the rebel UNITA movement was not escalating the conflict in Angola, Mr Nickel said it had been necessary for the U.S. to counter Soviet intervention there. Although the U.S. believed the Angolan conflict could not be solved militarily, it could also not allow one side to develop its military capacity more than the other.

Mr Nickel, who was leaving South Africa on a SAA flight to Frankfurt en route to Washington, said he was departing with a sense of nostalgia "but with no regrets." He will be replaced by the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Mr Edward Perkins, a 58-year-old career diplomat who has served as U.S. ambassador to Liberia.

New Johannesburg Bishop Buchanan Enthroned
MB060653 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1808 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 5, SAPA — When society is locked in fear and hatred it is not a Christian society, the newly-enthroned Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend George Duncan Buchanan said in his charge to the congregation of St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg this afternoon.

Bishop Buchanan was enthroned in the capacity-crowded cathedral by Archbishop Desmond Tutu of Cape Town, in a dignified ceremony attended by parishioners, Anglican clergy, Bishops Suffragan Simeon Nkoane and Sigsibert Ndwandwe, lay clergy and visiting clergy.

"Anything that society does that is not for good is contrary to the will of God and is not Christian and must be rejected," Bishop Buchanan told the congregation.

He said he was "horrified" by the "numbness" of whites in this country who had "lost their humanity" and "cannot and dare not see others as human."

"I am horrified by the dusty, drab townships and the one-room shanties where one can never escape the noise," he said.

He was "terrified" by the anger this bred and the "force" used to keep the system in operation.

He said he was not surprised that sanctions had been implemented to try and bring an end to the system of apartheid.

"No-one has the right to deprive others of their fullest humanity," he said.

He was aware how few people "knew one another" across the lines drawn in this land, he said, but one area where this had happened was in the church.

Earlier in the day, the bishop had been consecrated in a service conducted by Archbishop Tutu.

It was announced in the morning service that the bishop suffragan of the west Rand, Sigisbert Ndwandwe, and Father Sipho Masemola, had recently been released from detention under emergency regulations.

Bishop Buchanan was elected bishop nearly 20 weeks after he was installed as dean of St Mary's Cathedral.

He grew up in Johannesburg and graduated from Rhodes with a BA degree in 1956. He also studied at Oxford, where he was awarded a Master of Divinity in 1960, and was a fellow and tutor at the General Theological Seminary. He served as a deacon in Canterbury Cathedral and as a priest in the New York Cathedral.

He spent many years prior to his installation at St Pauls Theological College in Grahamstown as sub-warden and later as warden.

In his address, Bishop Buchanan thanked Archbishop Tutu, who was responsible for bringing him from St Paul's to Johannesburg — "which had been a highlight of his own (the archbishop's) ministry."

The archbishop's "infectious faith has been an inspiration to many," he said, and his "prophetic ministry a gift to the church ... awe-inspiring in its sheer creativity and energy."

In his blessing at the conclusion of the service, Bishop Buchanan said: "May God look with the eyes of mercy on this city and diocese; banish from it all poverty, violence and discord, and make it a place of peace, brotherhood and safety for all its people."

Man Killed When Police Fire on Mourners 5 Oct
MB071026 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1014 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 7 SAPA — A 23-year-old man, Mr Peter Makgae, was shot dead and several other people allegedly injured by Soweto municipal policemen after they opened fire on mourners returning from a funeral on Sunday, the *Sowetan* newspaper reported today. The shootings took place when police guarding the house of Soweto councillor, Mr Patrick Gaboutloeloe, were allegedly attacked by a crowd of about 600, causing damage of R5000, according to the Bureau for Information in Pretoria. "A black man died and two other men were injured when shots were fired by a member of the security forces," the bureau said.

Some of the crowd were armed with sledgehammers and one tried to use a bulldozer to destroy the house. Naledi residents say soon after the shootings irate people attacked the councillor's house and destroyed it. He was not at home at the time. Mr Gaboutloeloe is in hiding in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, where 10 other councillors sought refuge following attacks on councillors in Soweto during August, according to the *Sowetan*.

Mr Lucas Molefe, who was shot and wounded, is in a critical condition in the Hillbrow hospital. Miss Mamasie Khanyile, who was injured in the hand, said she was standing at the door of her home when she was struck by a bullet. She said several other shots missed her. Others who were shot are: Mr Lucas Matsetela, Miss Elsie Kgambotse, Mr Solomon Mbatha, a man known as Morapedi and two unidentified people.

Bishop Mokoena Launches New Political Party
MB061508 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1447 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 6 SAPA — A new political party, formed by black clergymen and community councillors and described as being moderate, was launched in Johannesburg today. The United Christian Conciliation Party was launched at a news conference attended by its two presidents, Bishop Isaac Mokoena, and a former mayor of an eastern Cape township, Mr Tamasanqa Linda, and treasurer, Soweto councillor Mr Edwards Kunene.

Bishop Mokoena, who heads the Black Independent Reformed Churches Association, said the party hoped to promote moderation and conciliation. "The party is open to all who abide by Christian values, regardless of creed, sex or colour," he said.

He said he would be leaving with Mr Linda tonight for a four-day trip to Britain to promote the new party and to collect funds. Bishop Mokoena said the party was in no way funded by the government.

Mr Linda said the party would definitely recruit white candidates to stand in the next white general election.

The party also plans to recruit coloured and Indians to its ranks and has promised to hold rallies for moderate blacks. Mr Linda said he could not yet say whether the party would take part in the proposed national statutory council.

Minister Sees Search for 'Unconventional Trade'
MB040433 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2226 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 3, SAPA — South African "sanction busters" are ready to advise businessmen on "unconventional trade" methods if the latest U.S. or other punitive measures against this country might affect them. In the absence of the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, who is in Washington, the deputy minister, Mr Kent Durr, said today some of the U.S. sanctions would be less effective than others. "We do not believe in sanctions or trade boycotts and do not believe they work," he said. "Sanctions seldom work but they almost always add to costs because of extra middlemen." Individuals and not governments traded with each other and the South African Government had limited private sector dealings with American individuals.

"I think the symbolism of these latest sanctions is more important than the reality. They are limited and therefore will have limited effect and will not promote reform," said Mr Durr. Increased democracy and freedom went hand in hand with a developing economy and sanctions would strike at the ability of the economy to expand. "If we are serious about reform, which we are, then we must be serious about economic development and we must find ways of doing this," he said. "The government's role is to advise — and we do — on unconventional trade methods. "We have developed skills in the departments of trade and industries and finance to advise people on this level." Mr Durr would not be drawn on the details of what he euphemistically calls "unconventional trade."

"Our stance as a government is that we do not believe in boycotts or sanctions and that we will remain reliable and consistent suppliers of goods and will do our utmost to make this possible," he said.

Mr Durr did not think the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, was advocating sanctions when he said South Africa would stop buying American grain if the sanctions bill went through the U.S. Senate. "Any country seeks a balanced trade with one of its partners," he said. "Trade is a two-way traffic which should be

mutually beneficial. If you trade less you must buy less. They may buy less from us and we may buy less from them."

The U.S. sanctions were "ill-timed and misguided" and would hit at the poorer sections of the community and countries which depended on the South African economy.

Security Network Said To Create 'Shadow State'
MB041123 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 3-8 Oct 86 pp 12, 13

[By Anton Harber]

[Excerpts] A massive and little-known network of over 500 committees, effectively controlled by the military and police, is coordinating government and state activity at every level of South African life.

The seven-year-old National Security Management System (NSMS) is giving the Security Forces a crucial say in decision-making in every part of the country's governing structure.

It has led to the creation of a shadow state structure, a complex and elaborate system that exists alongside normal government bureaucracy and is answerable only to similar security bodies above it. [passage omitted] Officials are adamant that the system only deals with security matters. Adriaan Vlok, the Deputy Minister of Defence, told parliament earlier this year that the terms of reference of the committees were "to coordinate government action which has an influence on the security situation in their respective areas of responsibility."

But officials have made it clear they consider almost any matter — from the provision of proper schooling to rent and consumer boycotts — as potential security problems and therefore within the jurisdiction of the NSMS. [passage omitted] The committees plug into decision-making from the highest levels of the state down to local authorities:

— At cabinet level, there is the State Security Council [SSC] which meets twice a week and makes recommendations on national "total strategy" to the cabinet. The SSC heads the NSMS.

— At the level of government department heads and cabinet committees, there is a Work Committee of the State Security Council (SSC). This body coordinates the activities of the directors-general of government departments and the chairmen of the other work committees of the Cabinet Committees with regard to security.

— Thirteen Interdepartmental Committees of the SSC bring together representatives of all government departments at a slightly lower level.

— At a regional level, there are Joint Management Centres (JMC). At the moment there are 11 of these and they use Defence Force command boundaries, but the plan is to cut the number down to nine to coincide with the country's economic development areas. If this is achieved, the JMCs will plug into the system at the same level as the Executive Committees that are replacing the provincial councils. The JMCs coordinate local strategies to deal with security problems or potential security problems.

— There are 60 sub-JMCs, which exert their influence on the system roughly at the level of the planned Regional Service Councils, although their boundaries do not always coincide.

— At the lowest level, 448 mini-JMCs work at the level of local authorities. [passage omitted]

All JMC members are civil servants, rather than elected representatives; all the chairmen — and many of the chairmen of the sub-and mini-JMCs — are senior military or police officers. The only department not participating is Justice.

The system was established in 1979 because of problems with the lack of coordination among government departments and competition between the country's different intelligence networks. Under Prime Minister John Vorster, a chaotic situation of overlap and duplication existed. The NSMS was designed to counter this. [passage omitted]

The plan grew out of the concept of "total strategy" as a response to what was perceived as the "total onslaught" on South Africa. "The philosophy upon which the organisation is based," the State Security Council secretary has said, "is that the Republic is confronted by a multi-dimensional threat — multi-dimensional in the sense that the Republic's enemies attack the constitutional, the economic, the social and the security bases in accordance with a co-ordinated plan or strategy. It is the conviction of the government that this threat can only be met and turned back by the application of strategies using, in the same way as the enemy, the four main elements: constitutional, economic, social and security." [passage omitted]

"You must realise we are not talking politics here," one said. "We are talking survival.

"It has nothing to do with politics. It is carrying out the policy of politicians. The decision to carry it out is politics, but the carrying out is different. I am carrying out the policy of this government because they pay my salary, whether I like it or not." [passage omitted]

[PFP researcher James] Selfe claims the JMCs have detailed information at their disposal. "They know precisely who was at what meeting and what was said by whom. They also keep tabs on those regarded as important community figures." [passage omitted]

Selfe, who has done intensive research into the system as part of an academic thesis, believes this committee may be involved in disinformation. The many fake pamphlets that have appeared in the last year may be attributed to the JMCs.

The State Security Council officials said this was theoretically possible, but highly unlikely. The JMC would not have the power to issue pamphlets itself. Theoretically, it would have the power to ensure that the relevant department did so. [passage omitted]

The JMCs do not have executive powers. They can recommend action, but they cannot order it or make final decisions on it.

But the SSC official made clear the enormous power the JMCs have to ensure their recommendations are carried out. If a department rejects a JMC recommendation, it will go up to the SSC or one of its working committees, which will take the matter up with a director-general or even at cabinet level.

The security system thus has an extraordinary ability to go around normal departmental procedures and ensure that its recommendations are decided on at the highest level. [passage omitted]

The JMCs have played a crucial role during the State of Emergency, the [SSC] officials said. "They are really the people on the ground level. You can't handle all the security from Pretoria, that is impossible."

Selfe believes the JMC system is "fundamentally anti-democratic" because it allows non-representative people to discuss and make decisions on matters that should be decided by elected representatives. Military and police officers are being given enormous influence over the decisions of politicians.

SSC officials counter this by arguing that the JMCs are made up of members of government departments "who are answerable to the politicians or the elected cabinet ministers.

"If this system is undemocratic, then the whole civil service is undemocratic. They are working on behalf of elected people." [passage omitted]

The fact that military and police officers chair almost every JMC, sub- and mini-JMC causes much disquiet among observers, a feeling that would probably only be strengthened by the reasons officials give for this bias.

The Security Forces, they argue, control the intelligence committees and these are the most important part of the system. They are also the trained strategists, most skilled at formulating "total strategy" responses to a crisis. "The defence force and police are used to working with intelligence and the administration of intelligence, like putting things on walls and making deductions," the official told me. [passage omitted]

Transkei Warns Ciskei Against Deploying 'Hit Squad'

MB050513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1759 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Umtata Oct 4 SAPA — Transkei's President George Matanzima, today warned President Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei that any armed Ciskeians deployed inside the borders of Transkei would "never return alive." Speaking at a rally in Ezibeleni near Queenstown, Chief Matanzima said he had received information that Chief Sebe had formed a hit squad to assassinate Transkeian citizens. He told Chief Sebe "not to play with fire."

Chief Matanzima confirmed that Maj Gen Kwane Sebe, the son of President Sebe, and his second in command, Col Zandisile Ngwanya, are in prison in the Transkeian capital of Umtata. He said he did not know how they came to be in prison. The two police officers were allegedly kidnapped at Bisho in Ciskei at about the time of the dramatic escape by the former head of Ciskei's security forces, Maj Gen Charles Xhanti Sebe. Chief Matanzima denied any knowledge of Maj Gen Sebe's whereabouts.

He said there was strong evidence that the two Ciskei police officers were involved in an attempt to abduct Mr Mamba Sebe, a former Ciskei transport minister, who was granted political asylum in Transkei after skipping bail on corruption charges and fleeing Ciskei.

Chief Matanzima said President Sebe had a weak police force and that explained why Mr Xhanti Sebe was able to escape from the Middledrift maximum security prison.

Country Said Self-Sufficient in Nuclear Energy

MB060712 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The executive chairman of the Atomic Energy Corporation, Dr Weinand de Villiers, says South Africa is self-sufficient to a great extent in the field of nuclear energy and will most certainly be able to meet demands for nuclear fuel in the next 10 years. In a television interview, Dr de Villiers pointed out that South Africa, nevertheless, was like every other country dependent on other countries for progress in technical areas. In the field of nuclear energy development it would be more difficult and more expensive to be self-sufficient if South Africa did not have international cooperation.

Dr de Villiers said that South Africa was prepared to cooperate with other countries, especially Third World countries, to help them in the field of nuclear energy, but this would be subject to guarantees from the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

Dr de Villiers said that there was skepticism in many other countries about the South African uranium enrichment process despite the fact South Africa had continually reassured the world that its processes would only be used for peaceful means. Referring to the proposal at the congress of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna last week that South Africa's rights and privileges be suspended, Dr de Villiers said that political pressure had been the main reason for the move. He pointed out that South Africa's rights and privileges could not be suspended under the statute of the IAEA, but that rules were often ignored when politics intervened. At the Vienna meeting it was decided that delegates would vote on the measure in September. [as heard]

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Statistics

MB061623 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1614 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 6 SAPA — The number of unrest incidents during September was the lowest recorded since January 1985,

the Bureau for Information said at a press briefing in Pretoria today.

A bureau statistician, Dr Kobus Neethling, said the revolutionary climate had not abated entirely and in some areas it was still intense.

Other bureau officials said they were not qualified to say whether the state of emergency might be ended due to the downswing in unrest.

During September, attacks on security forces were also at their lowest level in 14 months, Dr Neethling said.

Twenty-eight people died in unrest during September — the lowest figure since February 1985.

The bureau outlined trends in unrest in percentage terms as customary, since it is not permitted to supply figures.

A statistician, Mr David Venter, said stone throwing still accounted for most unrest incidents in September, 38.2 per cent, followed by petrol bombings (18.4 per cent) and arson (15.5 per cent).

In the first 16 weeks of the state of emergency, called on June 12, 25.3 per cent of all unrest incidents occurred in Soweto, 24.1 on the Witwatersrand and 21 per cent in the eastern Cape.

Unrest deaths this year numbered 41 in January, 90 in February, 116 in March, 100 in April, 157 in May, 161 in June, 90 in July, 62 in August and 28 in September.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

6 Oct

MB061558 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1555 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 6 SAPA — Herewith the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"The burnt body of a black youth, who has not yet been identified, was found in KwaZakhele, near Port Elizabeth, yesterday afternoon.

"In Umlazi, near Durban, a large crowd set a vehicle alight late yesterday afternoon. A passenger who tried to escape was attacked and burnt to death. Another passenger was seriously injured.

"A passing motorist, who knocked someone down at the scene, was wounded in the shoulder when shots were fired at his vehicle. The security forces arrived at the scene and dispersed the crowd with tearsmoke.

"In Clearwater, near Durban, the store room of a school was set alight yesterday afternoon, causing R5,000 damage.

"At midday yesterday, a crowd of about 600 attacked the home of a Soweto councillor, causing about R5,000 damage. A black man, Pieter Mague, died and two other men were injured when shots were fired by a member of the security force.

"In Atteridgeville, a man was attacked by a group late yesterday afternoon. The security forces arrived at the scene and dispersed the group with tearsmoke. The victim was admitted to hospital with serious injuries.

"Late yesterday afternoon, members of the security forces, while accompanying a soccer team, were attacked by a crowd throwing stones in Namafubedu in the northern Free State. The security forces fired buckshot at the attackers, wounding six men and one woman. They were arrested.

"Isolated incidents, mainly stonethrowing, occurred elsewhere."

7 Oct

MB071000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0954 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 7 SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest situation report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

"The names of the six SA Defence Force members injured in the landmine explosion on Monday, October 6, in Kangwane have been released. They are Rifleman Y.P. van der Vyver (24) of Carlentonville, Lance Corporal H.H. van der Merwe (25) of Bellville, Rifleman S.J. Pienaar of Vryburg, Corporal B.S. Moir (23) of Empangeni, Corporal D.B. Jordaan (24) of Evander, and, Corporal C.G. Fourie of Benoni.

"A member of the security forces, C. Ngombane, was killed when an unknown person fired three shots at him in the Joza township near Grahmstown. The incident took place yesterday (October 6) at about 1945.

"At about 1030 on October 6 a black man was seriously injured in Soweto when a group of blacks tried to set him alight. He was admitted to the Baragwanath Hospital.

"In Pimville at about 0845 a group of about 15 black persons attempted to set fire to a 15-year-old boy and a man. The security forces fired two shots at the group. Two people were wounded and arrested together with five others."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Agenda For Future Change

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 3 October carries a page 6 column by Hermann Giliomee, professor of politics at the University of Cape Town, discussing prospects for change in South Africa. "The key factor in determining the survival of the state is its autonomy ... the South African state must be considered relatively high on the autonomy scale. Government clearly cannot be seen as lacking in the will to apply 'law and order.'

With between a third and half the black workers unemployed, the state can recruit enough blacks to supplement the police force." "And it is not dependent on foreign powers." "To this must be added the dependence of blacks on wage labour in the service of white employers. There is no peasantry left ... and only 2 percent of blacks run their own enterprises, most of them very small" "In spite of all this, the tide is steadily running against the status quo — am embattled minority clinging to power." "Already the weaknesses of the South African state under its present form of rule is manifesting itself . Firstly, the state is unable to sustain the system of black education — the main agent of black socialisation." "In the second place, the state is showing weakness in its fiscal capacities. Of this, the current rent boycott is a clear indication." "Thirdly, the state is unable to provide the conditions for profitable investment by the private sector and it has been unable to talk the private sector into investing. Total gross domestic investment was down 18.2 percent in 1981 ...." "But if revolution is impossible, so is reform." "In the NP [National Party] we have a government which is strong enough to rule but too weak to transform its political system or even to build reform coalitions." "The deeper truth may be that a middle class reform coalition is impossible because the middle class is too small." "The property-owning class in the black groups is extremely small and even the stratum of white collar workers is very narrow — 8 percent in the case of blacks; 19 percent in the case of coloured people; and 48 percent in the case of the small Indian group. Far from being able to accept the present system in exchange for material benefits, the black, coloured, and Indian middle class are the subordinate population who are most outraged by their exclusion from the political social system. A more determined and prescient National Party leadership may wisely decide to take some steam out of the black townships by allowing relatively affluent blacks to escape to white residential areas and send their children to white schools willing to desegregate themselves." "The major process which will be at work over the next decades may be a dialectic one in which the state will play a central role. On the one hand, we shall see a growing state which, in its drive to attain stability and renewed economic growth, will reduce the power of all social groups ...." "On the other hand, increasing state intervention will lead to a diminution of the state's autonomy as classes begin to unite against the state." "The day workers launch effective strikes against the state as well as their employers, SA will enter a new phase in its history."

Ciskei Power Struggle

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 3 October features a page 10 article by Hugh Robertson on the "theatrical power struggle in Ciskei between members of the Sebe family," which at first glance "seems to be merely an internecine squabble which only cognoscenti of Xhosa tradition and family feuds can unravel. But at the root of it all is an illogical quirk in the Government's Bantustan policy." In creating two Xhosa homelands, Transkei and Ciskei, the South African Government set the stage for current power struggles. "Transkei, the more powerful of the two, has been bent upon unifying the historical land of the Xhosa under its own aegis for more than two decades. In the process it has exacerbated the paranoia and absurdity which has characterised the regime of" President Lennox Sebe. "Whatever the answer, the Sebe circus probably would not have been possible if there had been only one, instead of two, Xhosa homelands and the Government had not shown its true colors by trying to divide and rule the Xhosa people through its often ridiculous surrogates."

Sanctions 'Amount to War'

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 2 October, in a page 6 editorial, focuses on arguments used by outsiders in justifying sanctions against South Africa. "Sudden discovery of black suffering" is hardly a "wise argument," as blacks have suffered a long time under apartheid. Similarly, the contention that the "engine " of the southern African economy "will be reduced to shambles" has been pushed aside in the race to impose sanctions. "In cases where a nation en bloc goes off its rocker, and has to be called violently to order by the world community, a convincing case can be made out for destruction of the economy, or all-out war. Sanctions, if made effective, amount to war. But to wreck an economy because of the sins of a small group of doubt-filled, race-obsessed eccentrics is overkill." Sanctions will not end apartheid. "If we are wrong and they do end apartheid, they will have to be so savage that in the process they end South Africa as a viable economy. Who wants that?"

IDASA Needs Support

In a second editorial on the same page, *Cape Times* welcomes the creation of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa [IDASA]. "Opportunities on a nation-wide basis for contact and discussion between groups and individuals who might otherwise never make contact" might occur. The group, led by Alex Boraine and Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, will provide a forum for "genuine debate" and "deserves the support of all."

Mandela Magic

Spreading, "indiscriminate" violence in South Africa, and possible ways to head it off, are the subject of Allister Sparks' column on the same page. The state of emergency and continuing government crackdown "all points to one thing — the emergence of what I call a Khmer Rouge element among the black youth ...." Young blacks in the townships "are on a borderline between political protest and habitual wanton violence." "We are producing a whole generation of rage-filled, brutalized young people for whom violence has become a way of life and who are now moving beyond the reach of any kind of political discipline and control." The one person "capable of defusing this bomb" is Nelson Mandela. "Even among the most alienated youths Nelson Mandela's name is still magic." "His long incarceration has made him a symbol of resistance, a martyr, a messianic figure whose reappearance many of them seem to believe will signal their liberation. This is why the government is afraid to release Mr Mandela," fearing a repeat of the Iranian overthrow of the shah. Nevertheless, "he is in the extraordinary position of being a moderate whose martyrdom has made him a hero to the radicals." "But if we wait much longer our [Jomo] Kenyatta will be gone and we shall find ourselves dealing with the Khmer Rouge generation." "A leader unto darkness and death? Or the moderate of national stature and vision who might save South Africa from its deepening crisis?"

Government Reform Dance

Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 3 October, in a page 4 editorial, observes that "watching the government doing its delicate dance on 'reforms' would be extremely amusing if the implications of the dance were not so profound." As a case in

point, take P.W. Botha's "rational reason for the continuation of this key element of apartheid [Group Areas Act]: he is protecting the 'coloured community and the white worker who would be pushed back into slum areas.'" "To eliminate the vertical apartheid separating black from white, the Government must repeal the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act. When that is done we can then turn to the horizontal apartheid that separated those with power from those without; those with wealth from those who do not have; the rulers from the ruled."

Democracy RSA Style

The "Joe's Burg" column on page 6 comments that the South African Government seems to have finally found out that "democracy is a good idea." So the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis has had his department at work devising a new constitution. "They tried all sorts of permutations, setting up institutions for Africa and working hard inventing new terms for old systems, but all in vain." "Now some of us here know better what democracy is, so we make sure that television is a State monopoly." "No, that's not dictatorship. It is the new-style democracy that is being implemented here in South Africa." In addition, "people will keep on accusing the Government of not negotiating with the blacks. But they would be speaking from a position of absolute ignorance. Democracy in this country means on-going negotiations with blacks."

Hope for Reform From Le Grange

Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 5 October [as published], in a page 2 editorial, remarks on Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange's admission to the Cape National Party congress this week that "desperate conditions under which people — black and coloured — were expected to live, were the underlying causes for the discontent." "The fact that Le Grange, a long standing apologist for these conditions ... has come this far, is cause for hope. The government must tackle these issues vigorously and stop depending on the security forces to stabilise a situation that can never be stabilised unless the root causes are removed." "We sincerely hope they will now get on with the job."

Cooperation With Lesotho

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 4 October, in a page 10 editorial, examines the implications of recently announced plans to proceed with the Lesotho-South Africa Highlands Water Project. "It demonstrates the necessity of sharing both resources and material benefits across racial, national, and political barriers ...." The scheme "will help mark another stage in the collapse of apartheid."

Election Fever

In his "Political Commentary" column on the same page, David Braun speculates on reasons why P.W. Botha has not called early general elections for November. The poor state of the voter rolls is perhaps the primary reason, although this probably "would not have deterred the President from calling an election if he really wished." With elections now expected in April, "the unfortunate part about all this is that for the next six months political nerves are going to be stretched to breaking point as every event is seized upon to make electoral propaganda. Very much in the back seat will be the reform process. The Government is not going to want to give too much for the Conservative Party and the Herstigtes [Reformed National Party] to exploit."

Detainee Pay Withheld

Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 3-8 October, in a page 2 article by Pippa Green, reports that several multinational corporations "have stopped all or part of the wages of workers detained in terms of the State of Emergency." "Foreign companies are no more willing to pay detained workers than are local ones, although the former have more scruples about firing detained workers." "Only two American companies — Mobil Oil and 3M — have agreed from the outset to pay detained workers in full." General Motors is paying 50 percent wages, Volkswagen pays 75 percent, and Samcor, owned partly by Ford, remits 60 percent. Unions, meanwhile, push for full pay "because the families are suffering."

Alliance Announces Resistance Campaign

A page 3 article by Shaun Johnson and Sefako Nyaka reports this week's announcement by leaders of the United Democratic Front [UDF], the Congress of South African Trade Unions, and the National Education Crisis Committee of "a momentous campaign for National Unity Against Apartheid and the Emergency. The joint call represents a reorganisation and galvanisation of our forces which have been besieged in the months of the State of Emergency, says Murphy Morobe, acting national publicity secretary of the UDF." "Morobe was reluctant to specify precise actions likely to characterise the campaign." "No duration was specified for the national campaign, but it can be taken to be underway already — the national action by students and pupils planned for Monday is seen as part and parcel of the national unity call."

Delayed Elections

"The decision to defer the anticipated election at least until early next year came after a special meeting of Cabinet Ministers last weekend," says a page 7 article by Patrick Laurence. "Ministers who favored delaying the election until 1987 offered two key arguments: their belief that the slight pick-up in the economy will have gained momentum by next year and their reluctance to seek a mandate from the electorate without concrete proposals on how to accommodate blacks politically. The fate of Botha's proposed national statutory council is singularly pertinent." It has "failed to elicit approval from key black leaders and organisations." Under such circumstances, *The Weekly Mail* contends that Botha had no choice but to delay elections.

Reforms: 'Unmitigated Farce'

On page 13 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 5 October Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column that the passing of the U.S. sanctions bill means that "the trial by innuendo of Archbishop Desmond Tutu and other leaders has finally ended," since they were "vindicated by US legislators when 'constructive engagement' with apartheid was irrevocably thrown out of the window." Qwelane says that now apartheid itself is on trial. "There is a general misconception among many people, particularly white South Africans, that some of us think sanctions will end apartheid. What we believe is that they will herald the beginning of the inevitable end of racism, oppression and injustice." Qwelane says that "everybody except many white South Africans and their leaders saw the 'reforms' for what they were: an unmitigated farce."

THE SUNDAY STAR on Punishment of Racism

A page 16 editorial says that the death penalty awarded a white rapist and murderer of a black girl could not be more warranted. "That this rates as one of the very few cases in which a white person has been given the death sentence for a crime against a black should help to highlight the changing outlooks of white South Africa at the very time when any form of racism faces heavy punishment from abroad," says the editorial.

Presidency 'Up For Grabs'

Political correspondent David Breier says on the same page: "Last week Nat [National Party] betting hotted up in the presidential stakes as President Botha boosted the chances of Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning." Breier points out that Heunis' chief rival is Transvaal National Party (NP) leader F.W. de Klerk and the power struggle between Heunis and De Klerk is regarded as more of a struggle between Cape and Transvaal interests. Heunis could hope to hold nearly all of his 42 Cape MP's and most of the Natal MP's which would "put him within striking distance of the 64 votes for an overall majority in the Nat caucus." On the other hand De Klerk could "win the support of most of his Transvaal MPS, but there is known to be a group of Transvaal 'New Nats' or super-verligtes [super enlightened] who would have problems with him," says Breier. Breier believes that "their champion is at present Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is still a rank outsider in the Presidential stakes." Minister of Education and Development aide Gerrit Viljoen is the third Transvaaler contender. "The Presidency is still very much up for grabs — when President Botha calls it a day," says Breier.

National Party Demoralized

On the same page David Breier comments on the factors which would damage the National Party if a general election were to be held this year. Breier points out the reasons as follows: "The fact that the voters' roll is so out of date would count against the Nats"; the sanctions issue "instead of drumming up white voters to stand behind the Government against the world," became "muddied and confusing"; the poor state of the economy; and the demoralized state of the party. "The Nat rightwing is unhappy at reforms while the leftwing wants more reforms. Whatever the Government does, or fails to do, it upsets a chunk of its support," says Breier.

Reform Initiatives: 'No Meaning'

On page 17 in the "Black Eye" column David Allen writes that the government's "inability to solve the complex equations of our national crisis has acquired an almost mathematical predictability." He says the government has been criticized for "the inverse ratio that exists between the expectations it generates and the changes it implements." If it were possible to plot a graph of the two, the "expectations" curve would "emerge as a mildly fluctuating horizontal" and the "results" curve would "be shown falling away in almost hyperbolic fashion." "As a result of everything that's happened since Rubicon I, that curve is now tending towards infinity. The significance of this is that 'infinity', in political terms, has no meaning — which is pretty much how the majority of this country's educated, informed and aware regard the Government's reform initiatives."

SUNDAY STAR on Group Areas

David Breier says on page 17 of *The Sunday Star* that President Botha faces a "major revolt in the President's Council following the meagre reforms to Group Areas Act apartheid which he suggested last week." "It is reliably understood that several important changes have recently been made to the draft report, reducing its impact on Group Areas apartheid. One of the ways in which the teeth of the report might be drawn could involve omitting the suggestion that compulsory residential apartheid could in the long term be phased out altogether. This is diametrically opposed to the National Party policy and the suggestion may now have been removed from the President's Council report." The President's Council report is "worded cautiously" and "any attempts by the Government to further water it down before it is tabled could lead to coloured and Indian members of the committee refusing to sign it," says Breier.

NP Loses Heart

In the "Review" section on page 13 David Breier says that provincial congresses of the NP are meant to be the highest decision making bodies of the party but instead, the congresses have become "little more than a progression of speeches by President Botha and his Ministers." Breier believes that the party has become lethargic and that President Botha "rules a party that has lost its heart." "Some political analysts trace the downfall of the NP to the 1979 congresses when Mr Botha, then still in his first year as Prime Minister, told the congresses that they could decide on 'principle' but not on 'policy'." Breier believes that Botha "unilaterally usurped the power of the congresses, which represent the rank-and-file, to decide on their own party's policy." He says that an overview of this year's NP congresses leave one with the impression that official NP Party policy is still clinging to three essentials: There must be racially separate government schools; segregation in the vast bulk of suburbs; and real power must still remain in the hands of whites in general.

SUNDAY TIMES on U.S. Sanctions Decision

"The U.S. Congress's decision on sanctions against South Africa is an act of singular, indulgent stupidity," says a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 5 October. Pretoria's resolve to " 'go it alone' has been immeasurably hardened" and "its isolation deepened." The editorial says white South Africans "should not deflect from the cardinal issue: a political or social system based on the compulsory corralling of people according to race and maintained by untrammelled State force can never be accepted. A glimmering of that perception in our rulers was for a time apparent. We should not allow the U.S. Congress actions to snuff that light among our public. Nor can we allow our Government to be sidetracked by pique, machoism or stupidity from its desperately slow crawl from a disreputable past."

U.S. Cannot Dictate RSA Policy Changes

On page 23 Brian Pottinger writes on a "misunderstanding" between America and South Africa saying: "This transatlantic misunderstanding has sited itself in three areas: black South Africa's perceptions of what Washington can do, whites' fears of what it is doing, and Washington's dilemma about what it should do." Pottinger says that a "conventional wisdom has built within South Africa's black community, fed by celebrity leadership, that the United States has the capacity to dictate policy changes

to the South African Governemnt. It is an intriguing misapprehension founded in the conviction that the tribe which currently occupies Union Buildings stands in a neo-colonialist relationship with the west; that gunboats, economic or political, will soon bring the white natives to heel." However, Pottinger says that U.S. influence can only be in the area of "moral persuasion" or "push and prod".

SWAZILAND

King Appoints Dlamini New Prime Minister

MB061655 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III has appointed Mr Sotsha Dlamini as the new prime minister of Swaziland. Mr Dlamini replaces Prince Bhekimpi, whom his majesty retired today. The appointment was announced by the king at Eludzidzini royal residence this afternoon during a meeting summoned by his majesty. Mr Dlamini is a former top police officer with the Royal Swaziland Police Force and was retired from the force in 1983.

During the meeting, King Mswati III commended the Swazi nation for the untiring effort to execute royal duties, particularly the construction of the royal residence, Eludzidzini. He also thanked all those who presented him with gifts as a token of congratulation for his coronation. Today's meeting was also attended by her majesty, Indlovukati.

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Returns From Zaire Talks

MB060610 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda, who returned from a 1-day visit to Zaire last night, held bilateral talks with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, and not the frontline leaders as earlier reported. It was reported yesterday that Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, along with Dr Kaunda, would meet President Mobutu over the safeguard of the Benguela route in Angola.

The meeting was held at the small equatorial town of Gbadolite in northern Zaire where the two leaders have agreed to extend the Zambia-Tanzania pipeline from Ndola to Lubumbashi in Shaba Province.